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LOVE'S RETICENCE.

There is no love more glorious than the sea's
When heavenward to still crags his fervors fling
White arms of worship, and the harmonies
That mean all music from his bright lips ring.
But my love, though it neither falls nor flags,
My love is like the calmness of the crags.

There is no love more piteous than the quest
That same lone-wandering moorwind may avow,
O'er some blank moor wherefrom it yearns to wrest
The tremulous woodcraft of a single bough.
But my love, though it bides profound, secure,
My love is still the muteness of the moor.

There is no love more passionately phrased
Then when his wondrous voice, half song, half light
(As though from each new note some new star blazed),
The nightingale pours bounteous on the night.
But my love, though its faith no tremor mars,
My love is like the silence of the stars!

—Smart Set.

HAPPY LANDS.

How are we to account for the fact that the increase of exports, wages and general prosperity in the United States and Germany has been greater than in the United Kingdom?—Mr. J. Chamberlain.

There is a happy land
Not far away,
Where people understand
How duties pay;
Where mines are undermanned,
Where all industry is planned
So that wages of the "hand"
Rise, rise for aye.

There is another spot
(U. S. of A.),
Where workers now have got,
So people say,
All the blessings they can need—
More than they can hold, indeed—
Shall not we attempt with speed
To be as they?

Why, then, be wretched here?
Why now delay?
Why let your feet adhere
To British clay?
Why not take wing and fly
To the lands where wages high
Raise voices loud and cry,
"Come, come this way?"

Let not your leaders lead;
They go astray.
Trust not their erring creed,
Brush them away;
And let the German band
Teach you to understand
What the happy Fatherland
Tells you today.

—London Daily Chronicle.

AMATEUR PHILOSOPHER.

"Men boast of their superiority," said a Chicago doctor who has a weakness for philosophizing, "taking it for granted that they are far in advance of all other things that live here on earth. It is true that they have some wonderful achievements to their credit, but did you ever see a horse, for instance, that was cross-eyed? Compare the number of deformities among children with those of young animals and you will find that among all the horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs, cats, and everything else belonging to the animal world, there are nowhere near as many congenital deformities as among people. This undoubtedly is due to the fact that the animals live more nearly as nature intended them to than we do. But we musn't find fault. Think of the specialists who would be working as day laborers if every child came into the world perfect. And our tailors and dressmakers would all be forced out of business if nobody had defects to hide. We must never lose sight of the fact that our shortcomings are art's greatest stimulus.

TELEPHONES AND DISEASE

That the telephone transmitter may serve to carry disease from one user to another has been suggested more than once. The feasibility of such an occurrence has been experimentally tested by Dr. William Bissel, of Buffalo, who reports his results in the Buffalo Medical Journal. They are negative, as far as they go, and seem to indicate that the supposed danger is rather remote. We quote the following abstract made by the Medical Record:

"It is well known that an individual to all intents and purposes in good health may be the carrier of noxious germs. For instance, the germ of croupous pneumonia is present in the mouth of every healthy person, and the diphtheria bacillus exists in the nose and throat of many persons who have never suffered from the disease. Again, those who have recovered from typhoid fever and cholera continue to throw off the germs of these respective diseases, while in cases of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, when expectoration is profuse, the organism is expelled in large numbers. The experiments conducted by Dr. Bissel took place in the early part of this year, the telephones at three of the largest hotels in Buffalo being utilized for the purpose, and the particular organism for which search was being made being the diphtheria bacillus. After the most careful investigation it was found to be impossible to demonstrate the presence of the diphtheria bacillus on any of the telephones. It would thus appear as if there is little or no fear of contracting diphtheria by this means.—Literary Digest.

A Connoisseur.

Assistant—There is a woman in your studio who wishes to know what is the price of your last picture.

Artist—Tell her a hundred dollars.

Assistant—And she says she is a connoisseur.

Artist—Well, tell her a thousand.—Philadelphia Record.

Ingenuity.

"I hear that the old bagpipe's lungs failed him. I suppose he had to stop playing?"

"No; he goes around playing the bagpipe with a bicycle pump."—Chicago Daily News.

A Distinguishing Title.

"How did he get his title of colonel?"

"He got it to distinguish him from his wife's second husband, who was a major."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE BLACK REPUBLIC

The Blade's Special Correspondent Tells of Hayti and Her People.....

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, July 7.—Negro self government is given a practical test in this republic. The officers and about all of the citizens are as full blooded negroes as were their ancestors who were captured by slave traders on the shores of Africa, brought here and sold to early French colonists. Their descendants are now more than a million in number. A white face is seldom seen. Wherever one goes he meets people of all ages and social condition with short, kinky hair, ivory white teeth and black, shining skin. This is Hayti, and, in the family of nations, it is known as the Black Republic.

Seen in their environment these negro citizens do not all come up to American

standards. The poorer class live in the most primitive manner. Their houses are shabby and ill-smelling, mere huts, containing nothing that can be called furniture. Their clothing is little better than rags hung about the person. What they eat must be obtained without too much physical exertion, and here kind nature meets them half way. In the country districts the people are little

given to activity, either physical or mental, and, in consequence, the Haytien peasants are sluggish and almost childlike in their knowledge of the common affairs of mankind beyond their own narrow range. In some of these isolated valleys, hemmed by high mountains, they have become so timid that sometimes they flee like wild men on the approach of a stranger.

There is a rapid ascent, however, in the social scale. The middle class appear more capable and well disposed. They are not people of wealth, but are making some effort to better their conditions. They can usually read and write, while some are well educated. They live for the present. The Anglo-Saxon instinct of laying up for tomorrow is not one of their marked characteristics. They fond of display. Their dress conforms to the latest French styles, both in design and material. They represent considerable culture, and speak French fluently, this being the language of the republic.

The Haytien republic, as now managed, is not a government of the people, by the people, for the people, as understood in the United States. It has much the cast of a military despotism. The President has an army of 7,000 soldiers at his command, and, should he assume the role of dictator, he might become troublesome. The people, however, are quick to resent misgovernment by revolting and driving the chief executive and his coterie out of office.

Hayti's record is filled with bloody accounts of repeated revolutions. Only one of their rulers since the people became free has lived to complete his term of office. The others were either assassinated or driven into exile. The constitution provides that the President shall be elected by popular vote, but he has been chosen sometimes by the national assembly, and sometimes by the army, or even by a delegation of citizens. His yearly salary is $22,800, and his term of office, if he lives to complete it, is seven years. The members of the house of representatives are elected by the male citizens who are pursuing some honorable occupation. The senators, 35 in number, are chosen by the representatives from two lists, one presented by the electoral college and the other by the President.

The sanitary regulations of cities are lax. Little effort is made to guard the health of the people. This city is well supplied with pure water, and located on a sloping elevation affording excellent drainage into tidewater, yet little is done to make use of these advantages. The commercial streets are kept fairly clean, but in residence sections rubbish and garbage are dumped from the homes into the streets and alleys, from which a vitiating odor arises. The more wealthy families have built homes beyond the city limits. Were it not for the natural healthfulness of Port-au-Prince, epidemics would be more frequent.

Popular education is encouraged. Over four hundred public schools have been opened. Elementary education is free and compulsory. One million dollars is the annual allotment for educational work. A number of private schools are conducted and, as a rule, are well attended. The sisters of the Roman Catholic church are said to be educating five thousand native girls. The more ambitious look to France for the completion of their mental training, quite a number going to Paris each year to pursue advanced studies.

The Haytians, in the face of some lingering practices of barbarism, have in them the elements of progress. They have done fairly well in their efforts at self-government. It is true that much must yet be accomplished before they can reach an admirable standard of republican government; but, in considering the capabilities of these people, their lowly origin must be kept in view. They have elevated themselves by their own innate powers from the lowest depths of ignorance and slavery to their present status among the recognized nations of the world. Sympathy and help were withheld. They were even denied recognition as a nation in diplomatic circles for years after they had won their independence. Hayti is now in treaty relations with the great powers of the world and holds an honorable position among them. Unlike most Latin-American republics, she meets her financial obligations squarely.

Even in her adversity, great men have arisen on Haytian soil. She has given the world the renowned novelist, the elder Dumas; Dessalines, the lawgiver and proclaimer of independence was a native negro, as was also the victorious Toussaint L'Ouverture, born a slave, of whom General Rainsford, of the English army, said after a personal visit to the negro chief that he was constrained to admire him as a man, a governor and a general. Mr. Stephen Preston, for almost twenty years the Haytian minister to Washington, was during a third of that time dean of the diplomatic corps.

JESSE HUBER.

Lucky Mr. Nelson.

W. Nelson, of Paterson, N. J., owns the manuscript of Poe's poem, "The Bells."

THE MODERN FRENCH GIRL

Relaxation of the Conventions That Obtained Forty Years Ago.

How astonished would the modern French girl be were she told not to take the leading part in conversation, not to giggle loudly, not to set her arms akimbo, and never to talk privately with a young gentleman. She would think such recommendations perfectly ridiculous as preventing all possible flirtations, for the art of flirtation is never at its best unless practiced in private. But 40 years ago, when parents deemed that marriage was not a proper subject for the thoughts of their daughter, flirtation—even as a word—was unknown in France. At that time simplicity in dress was the order of the day for young maidens, and even conferred a certain distinction, being carried as far as possible among the aristocracy. There were special light silks and inexpensive trinkets for jeunes filles, set with corals, enamels and pearls, among which the tiniest of diamonds would never have been tolerated any more than costly laces, furs, or elaborate trimmings.

At a glance is was easy to ascertain by the style of dress whether a young woman was married or not, whereas it is not by any means so easy now, the same satins, velvets, feathers and jewels being worn alike in both cases. And it is not any easier to guess from the behavior in society, for it may happen that the conversation is taken up and carried on by the girls in their desire to shine and to attract attention—the married ladies being silenced and ignored in the midst of the excitement and amusement artfully created by free sallies, unrestrained laughter and much attitudinizing.

No doubt the conventional restrictions of 40 years ago were somewhat excessive, and kept French girls till after marriage in a state of prolonged childhood; nevertheless it remains to be seen whether the rapid change which has supervened is a real gain, for if it has remedied some evils of the old system, it has also engendered new ones, and on that account many thoughtful French parents are now seriously disquieted about the future of their daughters.—Scribner's.

PORTABLE AUTO HOUSE.

F. W. Barker has devised a portable house to meet the need of a suitable storage room for automobiles. The house is made in sections, and can be put up or taken down in a short time, as there is not a nail used in the whole process. The house is made of pine, and the roof is covered with chemically prepared duck or pressed steel in imitation of shingles. Both of these roofs are waterproof and the latter is absolutely fireproof. The house is made in sections within the factory, and these section are put together wherever the owner wishes. The device is used not only for automobile houses, but for boat houses for boats, launches, bicycles, summer cottages, children's playhouses and other purposes. Its primary use, however, is for automobiles.

Such a house can be bought for from $75 up, and when it is considered that the cost of storing an automobile for a season at the seashore is about $40 and in the city about $25, so far as expense is concerned, the new idea is an economizer. The fact that the house can be moved from place to place makes it convenient for those who change their location frequently, and as nothing but a few screws and bolts are used in its erection, it is not a permanent fixture on the land where it is put up. Means are provided for ventilation, and the solid earth furnishes the floor of the house. Used as a summer cottage, it can be taken to the seashore one summer and the next to the mountains. The Springfield Molding company has been making these houses for three weeks, but in that short time they have proved their own value. It takes about a day to turn out a house, and about half an hour to put one up.—Springfield Republican.

ODD NEW HOOP.

In the accompanying picture is shown a toy hoop, which is entirely different from the ordinary hoop. The latter, as every one knows, for there is no toy more familiar or popular, is as round and as plain as an old-fashioned wedding ring, whereas the latter is curved and bent in a most extraordinary manner.

The flat band or section of a cylinder, of which this new hoop is composed, consists of a series of uniform and gradually curved corrugations, which project to both sides of the general plane of the

hoop and are comparatively few in number in the direction of the circumference of the hoop. On the other hand, several corrugations project in a lateral direction, and as a result an apparently sinuous or undulatory movement is produced.

Whether the children will prefer this new fangled toy to the ordinary one, which gave so much pleasure to former generations, remains to be seen. That this new hoop moves more gracefully than one composed of a plain circle of wood is evident, and, if it is capable of attaining as much speed and is not hampered in any way by its undulatory motion, there is little doubt that many boys and girls of the twentieth century will give it a fair trial.

New Railroad Mileage.

The figures of new railroad mileage completed during the first half of 1903 show that the greatest extension was in Oklahoma, 240 miles, next Texas with 205 miles and third the Indian Territory with 203 miles. All of the older states were behind these, even New York reporting only two miles and a half of new road. The figures indicate that the principal railway extensions during the next few years will probably be in the southwestern and northwestern states.

Weighing the Mayor.

Among picturesque provincial survivals in England is the ceremony of weighing the mayor of High Wycombe. The mayor is weighed as soon as he succeeds to office, and is weighed again when he leaves it—presumably with the object of discovering whether the duties agree with him.

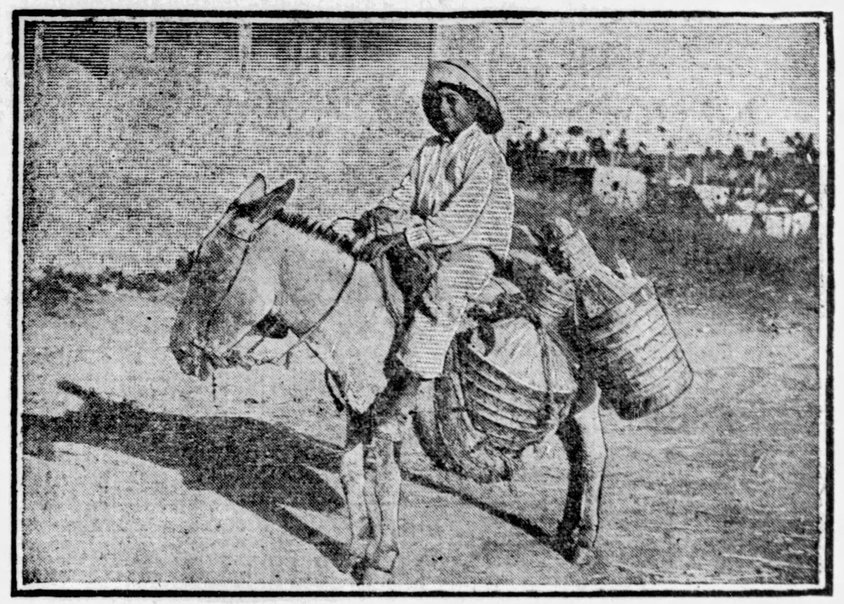
THE LOCO WEED AGAIN.

It is reported by the Greeley Republican that loco weed is unusually abundant on the prairies this year. Loco weed is a plant which sets animals crazy, and eventually causes their death if its use is continued. But the peculiar thing about it is the manner in which it upsets the popular idea that animals have an unerring instinct which teaches them to avoid all foods which are harmful. When a horse or cow has once tasted loco it will wander over the prairies hunting for more of it and refusing to eat grass or any other food. When an animal has acquired the loco habit it quickly becomes emaciated, and often it runs amuck like a man made crazy by the use of morphine or whiskey. On the prairie the word "locoed" is applied to men who are intoxicated, or who have lost their minds, and it has moved on to the east, where it is doubtful if many know its origin.—Kansas City Journal.

CORROSIVE INK.

With an impatient grunt the bookkeeper threw away his pen and put a new one in the holder. "It's terrible," he said, "how ink corrodes pens. In six or seven hours a new pen will begin to scratch. It keeps me busy changing the blamed things, let alone the expense. There's money in it for the man who will invent a non-corrosive ink." An old man a bill collector—remarked to him: "My young friend, I'll tell you a sure way to stop your ink from corroding your pen. Take a few rusty iron nails and put them in your inkwell. The ink's corrosive acid will play itself out on the nails. A pen that only lasts you a day now should, with my method, last at least a week.—Philadelphia Record.

Picturesque Cuban Milk Vender.



The milkman in Cuba is decidedly picturesque. Sometimes he drives his cow from door to door in the towns. In the rural districts he rides a donkey, which is further burdened with huge cans. The picture shows a milk vender, near Santiago, pursuing his daily route along the devious streets of the oldest city in Cuba.

WHAT THE UNIVERSE IS MADE OF.

Resume of the Most Recent Discoveries in This Line, and What They Mean.

Since the discovery of the remarkable properties of radium and polonium, there have been a number of rather wild statements made, in various newspaper articles, concerning the effect of these discoveries upon dicta which have hitherto been accepted by the scientific world. One of these statements, which has been repeated numerously in the press recently, is that, as a result, "the atomic theory will be utterly displaced," and that "the line of demarcation between the material and immaterial universe, between mind and matter, will be entirely wiped out."

It is a pity the genius who penned that last statement did not explain to a waiting world what he meant by the "immaterial universe." The phrase is nonsense, meaning nothing. The new discoveries by no means wipe out the distinction between mind and matter; nor do they displace the atomic theory. Rather, they add to it, and that in a most remarkable way. It is the purpose of this article to discuss this addition.

First, let us be sure that we all understand the atomic theory. We all know that all the materials on or in this earth, animal, vegetable and mineral, are made up of some eighty or more different substances, which have been called "elements" for the past three-quarters of a century or more, because we are unable, so far, to decompose any of them into simpler elements. Some of these eighty-odd different elements are solids; one at least is a liquid at ordinary temperatures, and others are gases. But all the gases can, by cold and pressure, be made to assume the liquid form, and all liquids, by a continuation of the same process, probably can be made to assume the solid form. That most of them can, has already been proved.

These elements combine, and from the vast variety of different substances we find in nature. For instance, one element, chlorine, is a greenish, ill-smelling gas; another, sodium, is a silvery-looking metal, so light it will float on water; but when this gas and this metal combine chemically they form sodium chloride—which is common salt, which we use on our tables at almost every meal. It does not resemble either of the elements of which it is composed in the slightest degree. Thousands of similar examples might be given.

One of the properties of matter is divisibility—the capability of being separated into smaller and smaller bits. We may take a grain of salt, and divide it by every mechanical means at our command, until it is an impalpable powder; but every minute particle of that powder is still salt. If we had the means of dividing it still further, we would ultimately divide it into molecules. This word is from the Latin, and means "a little mass." The scientific definition of a molecule is, "the smallest mass of any substance which is capable of existing in a separate form."

Our molecule of common salt is still capable of division; but when we divide it we no longer have salt. We have, instead, one atom of chlorine and one atom of sodium.

An atom is thus the minute portion of an element which enters into combination. We know nothing as to the shape of these atoms, and but little about their size. What we do know, however, is that all atoms of the same element are of exactly the same weight. When the atomic theory was first propounded, it was asserted that atoms are incapable of division. This point soon became of little value, because the essential part of the atomic theory is not that atoms can not be divided, nor chipped off, but that all chemical combinations take place between atoms, and that these unite either atom with atom, or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms.

In the case of common salt, cited above, each molecule is composed of one atom of chlorine and one atom of sodium. This might be illustrated by saying that each atom of both these elements has but a single arm with which to take hold of other atoms. The elements differ in this respect. Some have but one arm, some two, some three, some four, and some even five. For instance, the atom of hydrogen has but one, the atom of oxygen two. When they unite to form water, each arm of an oxygen atom grasps the single arm of a hydrogen atom; so a molecule of water is composed of three atoms—one of oxygen and two of hydrogen. So, when coal or wood burns, each four-armed atom of carbon seizes two of the two-armed oxygen atoms, to form a molecule of carbonic acid; and so on.

Now, it should be clear that the question whether one atom can be divided is immaterial. It has been proved that the elements unite by atoms, as illustrated above, and always in definite proportions. This is the important thing, in the atomic theory, and it has neither been disproved nor overthrown.

But what was suspected from the processes that go in the Crookes tube when X-rays are evolved, and demonstrated by the properties of radium and polonium, is that matter can exist in smaller particles than the atom; in other words, that the atom can be divided. Studying the evolution in the Crookes tube of the X-rays, Prof. Crookes was led to believe that the velvety-greenish glow inside the tube when an electric discharge passes, is due to the incandescence of tiny fragments of matter, travelling at incredible speed. Prof. Thomson found a way to measure the speed of these particles, and to weigh them. He named them corpuscles. It was found that these flying corpuscles in the Crookes tubes carry each a high electrical charge. No matter what the substance employed, each corpuscle carries always the same charge. Thus we have an electrical unit, which is now named an electron.

The corpuscle is the bit of matter; the electron is the charge of electricity the corpuscle carries. The newly-discovered elements, radium and polonium, send off these corpuscles all the time, and suffer a slight diminution in weight in consequence.

The new theory—which is but an addition to the old atomic theory—is that the atom is an aggregation of electrified corpuscles. The mass of a corpuscle is found to be only the one-thousandth part of that of the lightest of known atoms—that of hydrogen; it is but the 100-thousandth part of that of an atom of gold.

Now, for a theory that is not yet fully accepted. It is, that these corpuscles are the primal matter—the stuff of which all things in and on the earth, and in the universe, are made.

While we have not yet found a way of separating the so-called elements into simpler substances, it has for years been conjectured by scientific men that they are all composed of a single substance—the primal matter of the universe, or the "urstoff," as our German friends put it. The spectroscope shows us that the sun and stars contain the same elements as does the earth. But the stars differ in their degree of heat. Some are much hotter than is the sun, and some cooler. This is shown by their color, and by the bolometer. The hottest stars are dazzlingly white in color; and their spectra show only hydrogen lines. Hence it was conjectured that hydrogen was the primal element, and that the other elements are made of it, and differ only because its atoms are built up in a different way. The discovery of corpuscles seems to point out that they may be the primal matter, as stated above.

Another theory, not yet accepted, is that the corpuscle and the electron are identical; that matter and electricity are so indissolubly bound up together that they are one and the same thing, to all intents and purposes. By this theory, the passage of an electric current is but a rush, at incredible speed, of these corpuscles—or electrons—along the wire. Perhaps the electron or corpuscle is a sort of whirl or vortex-ring of the universal ether, suggested years ago by Lord Kelvin.

But this, if true, by no means breaks down the division between the material and immaterial. If the ether exists, it is certainly material, and because our senses are too gross, or too limited, to take cognizance of it, does not mean that it is immaterial.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

PRIESTS WANT BEARDS.

A petition has been sent to the archbishop of Austria for permission to wear beards. One of the reasons given for desiring this indulgence is that they are often mistaken for strolling actors with their shaven faces, and another is that many of them are suffering from "preacher's sore throat," which, they think, flowing beards wil cure.

The priests do not say which of the two evils annoys them most, but they seem to lay more stress upon the fact that they are mistaken so often for actors. Catholic clergymen wear beards more often than is generally supposed. Some of the monastic orders are bearded, and whenever there is any good reason for a priest letting his beard grow, that privilege is extended to him. In fact, the wearing of beards seems to be on the increase among the Catholic priest hood, crease among the Catholic priesthood, the contrary is the case.

QUEEN HELENA A COOK.

Queen Helena of Italy, is a royal lady who has a very practical knowledge of cooking. At her father's curiously homely and unpretentious court Queen Helena learned many useful things, and among them the art of cooking. The Prince of Montenegro insisted that all his children should learn a trade—a rule which, by the way, obtains in the German imperial family—and the future queen of Italy became not merely a good plain cook, but also skilled in the preparation of the curious sweetmeats and patisserie of which Orientals are so fond. The late King Humbert insisted on tasting his daughter-in-law's cookery, and so pleased was he with the dainty fare she set before him that he conferred on her, with mock ceremony, the title of "Lady High Cook to the King of Italy."—Chicago News.

QUEER "LOGROLLING."

Londoners were initiated into the mysteries of logrolling a few days ago by an expert named Barton, who acquired his skill in Canada. The ordinary log used for spinning down the Mississippi weighs about four hundredweight, but the log used by Barton at Putney, near London, was a log only in shape and consisted of nine tin cans which were soldered together, each being one foot in length.

On this the expert balanced himself as

easily as if he was in a boat, occasionally varying the monotony by sitting on a chair with a table in front of him or lying at full length on the log. He says that in Canada, where he has spent five years as a logroller, the logs often weigh as much as five or six tons and that half a dozen lumbermen sometimes bring as many as two or three hundred logs down the stream.

His skilful performance is attracting much attention in England, and there are some who believe that logrolling may yet become a popular sport in that country.

TREES ABOUT THE WHITE HOUSE

Before the White House was remodeled last year and the grounds were changed in appearance on the east side, near the treasury, there were two beautiful magnolia trees on each side of the steps that entered near the old fountain. They were about as pretty trees of that species as there was in Washington. The cutting down of the grounds left the trees above the new street level and new walks entering the east terrace. The job of transplanting these two trees was undertaken. The earth was dug from around them and the roots cut about three feet from the body of the trees each way. An attempt was made to leave sufficient earth to keep the roots supplied with nourishment. When the roots had all been cut away and the trees removed from their old moorings rollers were placed under them and they were rolled to the lower ground, where holes were dug for them and they were put in the earth. One of them has survived, while the other died, and had to be dug up. Another tree of the same kind will be put in its place. Most of the gardeners in the White House believe that the tree now there will live through the summer, although some of them doubt this and think that when the hot weather dries up the moisture for a good depth in the ground the tree will die. A number of handsome oak and other trees that formerly ornamented the east side of the grounds had to be felled to permit of the changes that were made. The result is that the grounds look more bare than ever before this spring.—Washington Star.

THE FACE OF THE RULER.

In England a subject if he wishes to have a portrait of his majesty must buy one. In France every peasant and artisan is compelled to look upon that of the president each time he votes at an election or marries a wife or registers a birth in the mairie. The first act of the minister of the interior after the election of a new president is to request him to have his portrait taken, that it may be reproduced and exhibited in the 40,000 communes of France and Algeria.—London Chronicle.

A PIOUS SPOOK.

The "Dual Personality" of a Man Goes to Church.

The story is told of a man who, sitting in church before service began, saw, or thought he saw, another man with whom he was well acquainted, enter the church, pass a pillar and turn an angle on his way to his accustomed seat. Then his attention became drawn to other things and he did not notice his friend again until, after church, while walking home he met him on the street, and asked him how he liked the sermon. To his unbounded astonishment the man declared that he had not been to church, but had stayed at home all the evening, not feeling very well, having but just then come out for a breath of fresh air.

The man who had seen his friend's counterpart in his friend's seat at the church at once became prophetic. Instead of holding his tongue, which might have been a wise thing to do, or simply remarking that he thought he saw his friend at church, he began relating in very impressive language the story of his "vision." Being of a very religious turn of mind, he felt it his "duty" to tell his friend that he accepted the vision as a warning, saying "Doubtless your end is near and the vision was sent by Providence," assuming that they had met after church, not by chance, but so that he could give this warning, etc., all of which so frightened the good man addressed that he went home in a perturbed state of mind not conducive to the regaining of his health, as may well be imagined. In fact, it is stated that the poor man was thoroughly alarmed.

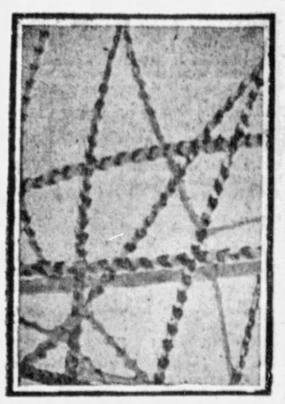
Right here the story ends, most unsatisfactorily, the writer of it only adding that the man who had been the victim of the hallucination used to tell the story with an air of pious distinction, believing that he had received a divine revelation, but not telling what became of the man whose double was supposed to have been seen in such a strange manner. Did the man recover? This is the question nearly every reader will ask. Probably he did, but it is not fair to leave a man and his double "in the air" in this unseemly fashion. Next time this person writes a ghost story it is to be hoped that he will tell what became of the person whose phantom is supposed to have shown itself.

HAIR ON BAT'S WING.

There does not seem to be anything extraordinary about a bat's wing, and yet the smallest section of it when examined through a microscope is of surpassing interest, not only for the naturalist, but also for every one else who is not utterly blind to the wonders of nature.

The microscope shows that every hair on the wing, and indeed on any part of the bat's body, is composed of numerous little funnels, which are clustered together systematically, and which look like a collection of tiny bamboo canes. On a single hair as many as 1,000 of these funnels have been found.

This is the first time that a bat has been closely studied under the microscope



and the German naturalists who have been engaged in the work are surprised with the results.

UNFAMILIAR FACTS.

In Cuba sixteen tons of cane yielded one ton of syrup; in Peru it requires only twelve and a half.

It is estimated that every man walks two miles a day, if only stirring about his room or office.

On an average 700 British subjects are born every year at sea.

A section of the cable in the Caribbean sea was recently raised from 1,350 fathoms of water, where it had lain for 30 years. Tests showed its core to be in perfect electrical condition and the rubber insulator uninjured.

The immense indirect cost of warfare is illustrated by the fact that the Spanish-American war cost $1,000,000 a day for over a year, although hostilities occupied but three months.

Madison Square Garden paid expenses last year for the first time since it was built.

It Sometimes Happens That Way.

Tom—Why did he marry her?

Jack—He didn't. She married him.—Somerville Journal.

FIRE TREE OF THE PHILIPPINES

The fire tree is in bloom this month. Throughout the warmer parts of Asia and in the Philippine islands the country is enlivened with scarlet foliage of the intensest description. The blossoms retain their color for about a month, when they fade away, and the fire tree is once more only a greenleaved member of the mimosa family.

THE KEY WEST SPONGE MARKET

Everybody knows, of course, that the sponge is an animal that grows in the water. The fisherman spies it, with the help of a "water glass," which is a bucket, with a piece of window glass in place of the bottom. Then he rakes it up with a long pole, which has a hook on the end. Next, the sponges, after being brought ashore, are allowed to rot in the sun, to get rid of the fleshy substance.

The sponge of commerce is nothing but the skeleton of the animal. In the accompanying picture men are shown buying sponges at Key West.

THE TRAVELERS.

They made them ready and we saw them go
Out of our very lives;
Yet this world holds them all,
And soon it must befall
That we shall know
How this one fares, how that one thrives;
And one day—who knows when?
They shall be with us here again.

Another traveler left us late
Whose life was as the soul of ours;
A stranger guest went with him to the gate,
And closed it, breathing back a breath of flowers.
And what the eyes we loved now look upon,
What industries the hands employ,
In what new speech the tongue hath joy,
We may not know—until one day,
And then another, as our toll is done,
The same still guest shall visit us,
And one by one
Shall take us by the hand and say,
"Come with me to the country marvelous,
Where he has dwelt so long beyond your sight.
'Twere idle waiting for his own return
That ne'er shall be; face the perpetual light,
And with him learn
Whate'er the heavens unfold of knowledge infinite."
Each after each then shall we rise,
And follow through the stranger's secret gate,
And we shall ask and hear, beyond surmise,
What glorious life is his, since desolate
We stood about the bed
Where our blind eyes looked down on him as dead.

—Mark A. De Wolfe Howe in Woman's Journal.

The Case of Juliana.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

"In the choke of the narrow street, the earth seemed a-quiver with scorching heat that day, and the green spot was as refreshing as a bit of the forest. It made one think of spring scents and cool, dark places," my story-writing friend commenced abruptly when we were walking together.

I knew from the unseeing, inturned look of his eyes that memory or imagination was at work and I kept the silence that to him is his keenest incentive to speech.

"Passing this place made me think of it," he went on. "I wonder how the story will end."

The place was a low, frame house, shabby and unpainted, in a mean part of the city. A region of stone-colored, dilapidated surroundings where the dust and heat of summer, clung like a smothering blight.

"The bit of forest was there when the part of the story I know was happening," he explained, pointing to a rude window garden, fashioned out of two starch boxes.

The soil they held, was parched and cracked by the sun and neglect; and the dried and crumbling plants were fast returning to the sterile loam which no longer could give them nourishment. The house was "vacant and was marked with the sign, "for rent." The door of it opened directly on the sidewalk and the street was the front yard.

"Is it going to be a tragedy?" I ventured to ask.

"Who knows," he answered. "It promised happiness for the old. It was a question as to what fate was planning for the young."

Then he told me this story:

"It was only a few weeks ago," he began. "I happened to be passing this way one of the first hot days of the season. The sun was baking everything to a crisp, when I saw an old man standing by those starch boxes, stirring the soil with his knife, and watering from a pitcher he held in one hand, some ferns, growing as healthily as though they were in a mossy nook of the woods. The smell of fresh-turned earth, newly watered, and the glimpse of the plume-like ferns, shady green, brought me to his side. I stopped to say good morning. He responded pleasantly enough, and the moment he turned his face to mine, the brown of his wrinkled skin, as yet unbleached by city living, told me he was from the country.

"'These are fine plants you have,' I said.

"'Yes,' he agreed. 'When we came in the spring, I brought the roots up from the wood lot, with the dirt they grew in. They never seemed to know the difference as soon as I got 'em planted and set up to this window. Wish I was hoeing corn, it's good growing weather,' he sighed quaintly, digging his fingers in the earth around the ferns with evident enjoyment.

"'You are a farmer?' I inquired.

"'Yes sirree,, he answered. 'I was born and raised on a farm. No other kind o' life is worth living. But we got unlucky after my wife died, and what with mortgages and poor crops, we lost the old place. Juliana, she's my daughter, there's just two of us left, wanted to come to the city. She thought she could do better here, so we came. Juliana is smarter than most. I expect she'll do great after awhile. She's going to act. She ain't got started yet. Seems as if I should choke here sometimes, but young folks ought to have their chance. I don't tell Juliana how I feel about living here,' he confided.

"The door behind us was swung ajar just then, and a young woman stood in the opening. 'Come to dinner, father,' she said in a full, deep voice with bell tones in it.

"She barely glanced at me, thinking probably I was some one belonging in the neighborhood. In the momentary look at her, I saw she was beautiful in a dusky Oriental way, and she gave me the impression of great strength, both physical and mental. They were a strange couple to find in such sordid, ugly surroundings. The girl was like some richly-colored, strong-growing southern flower. Her father made me think instinctively of meadows where the new-mown grass lay mellowing under the sun and sweetening into hay. He carried the breath of the country with him.

"Well, of course, they interested me. I scented a story and followed the trail. In a short time I knew them very well and they permitted me to be a frequent visitor. Juliana was not given to inconsequent conversation, and I found that my first impression of her was correct. She possessed unlimited reserve force and concentrated energy. Sometimes there was a gleam in her dark eyes that hinted of a smouldering volcano of emotions. She intended to be an actress. Without money, influence, or training, with nothing but the fire of genius and determination, she had forsaken the country fields and lanes for the city, where she thought to find in some mysterious way, the opening of a path leading to the stage. She was the embodiment of a tragedy queen. It was difficult to assist her even if I had been in the position to be of help. Money would have made everything easy, for she undoubtedly had the talent, but she was exceedingly sensitive regarding their poverty, and fiercely resentful of anything that looked like charity. While she was waiting for the opportunity she wanted, she earned their poor living by sewing, but even in this she was hampered by the miserable neighborhood in which they were forced to make their home.

"They say, you know, there is always a woman in the case, but observation has shown me that if there is a woman, there is a man also. I suspected a man besides her father, in the case of Juliana, and developments proved my suspicions were correct.

"The old man told me one day when we were alone, of a young farmer back in the county where they came from, who wanted, more than he wanted anything else, to marry Juliana. He was prosperous and owned a productive farm, conducted after the most modern methods. 'He'd be glad to give me a home for the sake of Juliana,' the old man said, adding proudly, 'I'm worth something in the field yet. It wouldn't be all give and no take.'

"Unfortunately for her lover, the girl had an entirely different vision of life. She did not think she loved the man. 'I hate the country!' she exclaimed passionately, once when I was there and her father was outside pottering around his ferns. 'The stillness and dullness kill me. I want to be in the world, to reach out and get it in my grasp, to be powerful, to rule, to sway, to thrill people with my words as the words of this great master thrill me!'

"She flung out her arms with a magnificent sweep and brought her hand down on a worn volume of Shakespeare she kept constantly by her side. I noticed her hands. Her finger-tips were roughened with toil, but her hands, large and exquisitely moulded, white and firm, expressed force and strength as did her whole personality. I said something about the struggles and discouragements and suffering so frequently attending ambition. She flung her arms wide again with that magnificent sweep.

"'I am not afraid of the struggles or discouragements,' she answered simply. 'I am too strong to suffer as women commonly suffer,' she told me in her steady voice.

"Her eyes were clear and unafraid for a moment. Then they clouded. 'I am troubled about father,' she said. 'The city is to him what the country is to me. He hates it. Sometimes I think living here will kill him. I am all he has, but I can't give up, I can't go back, I can't do what they want!'

"I knew of what she was speaking. It was of her possible marriage to the young farmer, so earnestly desired by her father. In this way, the old man was as strong as his daughter. His life in the city was little less than torture. His unrest was aggravated by his enforced inactivity ,and yet, he spoke no word of complaint.

"As the summer burnt itself toward a close, he grew perceptibly wan and weak. Most of his waking hours he spent in a chair before the window where he had fastened his garden. It seemed to comfort him to put his hand in the cool depths of the ferns and to bury his fingers in the soft, moist soil. I wondered if Juliana saw, and what she would do. When the climax came it was with a rush.

"My almost daily visits were an established custom. Often when the heat of the day was intense, I did not go there until evening, for the little house was very hot and airless. It was one of the evening visits that proved to be my last. I knew as soon as I entered, that something out of the ordinary had happened because the old man was looking brighter than for a long time.

"'We're going home tomorrow,' he exclaimed, his voice sounding like a pleased child's. 'Juliana's going to be married. It takes these girls a good while to make up their minds. That's right, that's right,' he chuckled, 'a woman never ought to let herself go cheap. We're going home to the farm. John's farm. They'll see the old man is some good in the old yet. Juliana's promised, but I didn't ask her, she did it herself. John will be here tomorrow. There's going to be a wedding. Then we're going home to the farm. I can almost smell the woods and the clover now.'

"In his joy, the old man was crooning his words like a song. I looked at Juliana. 'Yes,' she said, endeavoring to speak indifferently, 'I've decided to be married and go back to the country.'

"She made no further explanation. She was standing tall and erect as a lance, her arms hanging straight by her sides, her hands clenched as if holding herself in leash. After she had spoken, she bit her lips together and tried to force a smile into her sombre eyes.

"I saw them the next day at the minister's house where Juliana was married. The young farmer was a blond, clean-skinned giant, jubilant because he was to have his heart's desire. The old man seemed nearly childish in his joy. Juliana was still and repressed. Her face was as white as the gown she wore. Only her eyes told of the storm within. They burnt with a strange fire.

"The wedding closed the first act. I wonder what the next one will be and how the play will end. Will Juliana be as strong in her real role as she promised to be in her mimic parts? Apparently she has compassed the happiness of two by the sacrifice of one. Was it the better choice?" my friend mused.

I could not give him an answer.

In a moment he spoke again.

"Somewhere, lately, I read about a heathen philosopher who believed in a very good way of finding peace. It was to pray, not saying, 'How shall I have this thing?' but rather 'How shall I desire not to have it?'

"Juliana is a strong woman, will she be strong enough to find this way of peace?"

RADIUM AND MUSK.

Radium was the subject matter under discussion, and a lawyer said: "I don't see anything so very wonderful in radium. Admit that it does throw off light and heat, in a kind of perpetual motion, without any loss of weight or energy—well, won't a grain of musk do the same thing? One single grain of musk (this has been demonstrated) will scent for several years a room twelve feet square, and in the end the grain will still remain entire. Consider what this means. A room twelve feet square contains 2,985,984 cubic inches, and each one-tenth cubic inch, at least, must have its little molecule of musk, or otherwise all the air would not be perfumed. One grain of musk, that is to say, will radiate millions of musk fragments for years, and still it will remain whole. Can radium beat that?"—Philadelphia Record.

Strange, Really!

Length of the rays does not affect the chemical activity of light, although it determines their color.

REAL ENJOYMENT.

The woman who reads this will understand to the full what Mrs. Tipton meant when she says: "I am enjoying good health." It takes a person who has been made wretched by sickness to understand the joy of health.

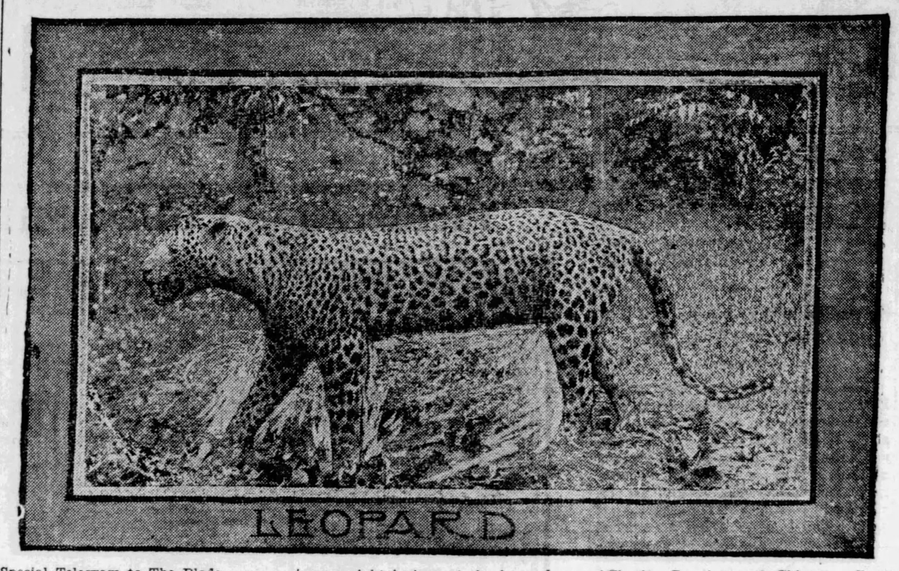
There are very many women who suffer as did Mrs. Tipton, who might be cured as she was by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

"It is with pleasure I recommend Dr. Pierce's medicine," writes Mrs. Nora Tipton, of Cropper (Cropper Station), Shelby Co., Kentucky. "You remember my case was one of female weakness and weak lungs. I had no appetite and would often spit blood; was confined to my bed almost half of the time and could hardly stand on my feet at times for the pains through my whole body and system. My husband had to pay large doctor bills for me, but since I have taken four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, four of 'Favorite Prescription' and three vials of 'Pleasant Pellets' we haven't paid any more doctor bills. It had been seven months since I stopped using Dr. Pierce's medicines and I have been enjoying good health all the time. I can never praise these medicines too highly, for I have received so much benefit. I pray that many who suffer as I did will take Dr. Pierce's medicines. I am sure they will never fail to cure when given a fair trial. Everybody tells me I look better than they ever saw me. I am sure I feel better than I ever did before."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a ladies' laxative. No other medicine equals them for gentleness and thoroughness.

Leopard Killed in Marion County in 1877.



Special Telegram to The Blade.

Marion, O., July 11.—This leopard wasn't "snapped" under a tropical sun, but in this city.

Last week a visitor from Union county attending the dedication of the Masonic temple, saw a stuffed leopard in the show window of a local store. After examining it carefully, he remarked:

"If one of that critter's teeth is broken off, it's the identical cat that bit me back in '77."

The visitor went inside and found the upper right incisor of the leopard gone. The scar of the wound, which he today carries on his right shoulder, for a time plainly showed that the animal biting him had its upper right incisor missing. He at once ordered a picture of the animal taken, that he might show it to his children, with the above result.

The leopard in question, after wounding over a score of persons in this and adjoining counties, was killed a few miles west of the city in 1877, by Samuel Johnson and Ed Kessler, of this city, Charles Moore, of Green Camp, and Charles Burnison, of Chicago. Burnison came upon the animal while hunting quail. He had only a shotgun loaded with bird shot, and "retreated." Securing the assistance of the other three, he sought the animal, which put up a fierce fight, and was only captured after it had been repeatedly shot, its back broken by a blow from a rifle barrel and its head chopped with an ax.

In life, the animal measured nearly eight feet and weighed almost 150 pounds. Where it came from was never learned.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

MEANING OF CHRISTIAN NAMES

Susan is Hebrew, a Lily.
Alma is Latin, the Kindly.
Guy is French, the Leader.
Margaret is Greek, a Pearl.
Job is Hebrew, the Mourner.
Rachel is Hebrew, the Lamb.
Paul is Latin, the Small One.
Edwin is Saxon, a Conqueror.
Lionel, is Latin, a Little Lion.
Clara is Latin, the Bright One.
Hugh is Dutch, the Lofty Man.
Adeline is German, the Princess.
Martin is Latin, the Martial One.
Gilbert is Saxon, Bright as Gold.
Jacob is Hebrew, the Supplanter.
Lucius is Latin, the Shining One.
Ernest is Greek, the Serious One.
Peter is of Latin origin, the Rock.
Eunice is Greek, the Fair Victory.
Florence is Latin, the Blooming One.
Leonard, German name, is Lionlike.
Ruth is Hebrew, and means Beauty.
Sophia is Greek, and means Wisdom.
Arabella is Latin, the Beautiful Altar.
Sarah, Hebrew name, means Princess.
Rosamond is Saxon, the Rose of Peace.
Caesar, Latin name, means Hairy Man.
Agatha is a Greek name, the Good One.
James is of Hebrew origin, the Beguiler.
Ursula, Latin name, means a She Bear.
Isaac, a Hebrew name, means Laughter.
Oliver is of Roman origin, an Olive Tree.
Lucy is the feminine of the Latin Lucius.
Edith and Editha are Saxon, Happiness.
Douglas is Gaelic, signifying Dark Gray.
Daniel is Hebrew, meaning God is Judge.
Keturah, a Hebrew name, means Incense.
Meredith is Celtic, the Roaring of the Sea.
Esther is a Hebrew word, meaning Secret.
Dagmar is German, the Joy of the Danes.
Agnes is of German origin, the Chaste One.
Moses, a Hebrew name, means Drawn Out.
Matthew a Jewish name signifies A Gift.
Roxana is a Persian name, the Day Dawn.
Harold, the Champion, is of Saxon origin.
Huldah, from the Hebrew, means a Weasel.
Naomi is a Hebrew name, the Alluring One.
Eugenia and Eugenie are French, Well Born.
Constantine is Latin, signifying the Resolute.
Catherine, a Greek name, means the Pure One.
Deborah is of Hebrew descent, signifying a Bee.
Dorcas is from the Greek, signifying a Wild Rose.—Chicago Tribune.

All They Are Worth.

A general in the Russian army is paid from $1,500 to $2,000 a year, according to time of service. Officers of lower grade get much less, a colonel commanding a three-battalion regiment receiving only $800 a year.

DISCOVERY OF LAGER BEER

The Popular Beverage Was Originated by Accident.

Two practical brews as they conversed the other day had an argument over the invention of lager beer. A third brewer joined them and said:

"Lager beer was not invented. It was discovered—accidentally discovered. Here is the story as my grandfather handed it down to my father:

"A saddler of the German town of Bamberg sent his apprentice one morning in the middle ages for a bottle of the beer they used in those days—a vile beer that was drunk as soon as it was brewed. The apprentice bought the bottle, and on the way home with it met a practical joker. The joker said to him:

"'Your boss is looking for you. He says you have spoiled three days' work, and he is going to baste you with a cart whip.'

"At this news the apprentice was so scared that he buried the beer under a tree and ran off and enlisted in the army. He prospered in the army. In time he became an officer and got the cross of honor. Then he thought he would return home to his native town.

"When, with a long furlough, he drew near the town he recalled the bottle of beer he had buried and he dismounted from his charger on reaching the well-remembered tree and dug the bottle up and carried it to his former master, who was an old man by this time.

"'Old man,' he said, 'you sent me after a bottle of beer five years ago. Here is the beer now.'

"The master embraced him, congratulated him on his success in life and opened the bottle to share with him its contents. Such excellent beer neither had ever tasted before. It was like old wine. The master as soon as he learned that it was burial that had so much benefited it bought 1,000 bottles of beer, buried them and five years later sold them at a great profit, for everybody that tasted the new drink loved it.

"In time the secret leaked out. Brewers everywhere came to know that beer, by lying, improved. So they all adopted the lying process, and they called the new drink 'lying' or 'lager' beer, for 'lager' means 'lying,' as you know.

"In the past centuries they let beer lie longer than we do now. This is a fast age, you know."—Philadelphia Record.

GIRLS AS MESSENGERS.

There are few occupations now left to the monopoly of the male sex, and those which are left are going glimmering. Even that travesty on Mercury of the winged heels, the unspeakable messenger boy, is daily finding himself in Othello's predicament by reason of the fair sex's usurpation. It is said the experience of the Chicago Messenger Service company, which placed girls in the places of the striking boys, was that the girls were in many respects much the better messengers. In London the same experiment is being made by Reuter's, that well-known corporation, doing a large business in individual and commercial messages transmitted chiefly through its code. The London messenger girls are nattily uniformed and receive two shillings more per week than was given the boys for the same service.

Their ages average fifteen years. The change was made because the boys there, as in America, stood as a synonym for slowness and unreliability. The manager despaired of managing them in any way to give their customers anything approximating decent service. With the girls it is different. The managers report them to be amenable to discipline, intelligent in the following of directions.

Bucking the R. R. Trust.

There are six canals connected with the Thames, which extend altogether 334 miles.

"DABSTERS"

People Who Do Things by Piecemeal.

Many people are convinced coffee is the cause of their sufferings and stop its use from time to time to get relief. During these periods when they are not drinking coffee they feel better. They are getting well in small installments.

How much better it is to stop short on the coffee and shift to well made Postum and get well once and for all. As soon as this is done the destroying effects of coffee are stopped and a powerful rebuilding agent is set to work. Health comes back by bounds and so long as the right food and drink are used and improper food is left alone the cure is permanent.

A lady at Readfield, Me., says, "I was always a great lover of coffee and drank it so steadily that I would have to stop it at times on account of dizziness in my head, gas in the stomach and other troubles. I would leave off the coffee for a few weeks until I felt better, then would go to drinking it again.

"I continued this for years and paid dearly for it, until about a year ago I read a Postum Cereal article and bought and carefully prepared some. It filled the place of coffee from the start so far as flavor and taste go and it has righted my stomach troubles. I have improved so that my friends notice the change. I have exchanged sickness and misery for health and happiness. Through Postum I have got well all at once." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ice cold Postum with a dash of lemon is a delightful "cooler" for warm days.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,500.00 cooks contest for 735 money prizes.

A Reservoir Tobacco Pipe.

With some people a little tobacco goes a great way, especially with the boy just learning to smoke; but with others a constant refilling of the bowl is necessary in order to satisfy the craving or habit which has been formed. It is safe to say that the aforesaid boy would have no use for the pipe we here illustrate, but it might tickle the fancy of the inveterate

smoker, as it seems to have the happy faculty of being always full and ready to light. Not that it never runs out of a supply of the weed, but that it has an enormous storage capacity, with an automatic feeding arrangement, which presents a fresh smoke as long as there is any unconsumed tobacco in the reservoir. The bowl itself may be made of any desired length, holding all the way from a few short smokes to a quarter or even half a pound, as the smoker may desire. To fill the reservoir it is only necessary to open the cover and push the weed into the opening, pressing the spring cap in the bottom of the chamber downward as the feeding goes on. The spring causes to feed the tobacco upward again to the top of the pipe, where it is ignited through the perforated cover. In drawing the smoke through the walls of the combustion chamber a forced draught is maintained, so fast as the tobacco is consumed the ashes are forced upward by the spring and can be dislodged by jarring the pipe. When laid down the pipe soon goes out of its own accord, but is always ready for relighting, as long as any tobacco remains.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information, address the publishers, not us:

From Macmillan & Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

Anne Carmel, by Gwendolen Overton, is a novel of French Canadian life, the leading characters being Jean Carmel, the village priest, his sister Anne, and a young Englishman named Harnett. It is a strong and dramatic story.

Round Anvil Rock, by Nancy Huston Banks, is a novel of early Kentucky. It is a combination of an old-fashioned love tale and a historical study, and is an entertaining story.

Peggy O'Neal, by Alfred Henry Lewis, is a historical novel of Jackson's incumbency of the White House, the motive being the historical incident of the Treason, championship of Mrs. Eaton disrupting his cabinet.

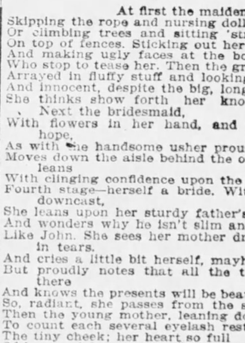
The American Girl or the Dowager Countess, by Lillian Bell, is a novel of English life, somewhat amusing, and withal quite readable.

THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.

At first the maiden,
Skipping the rope and nursing dolls,
Or climbing trees and sitting 'straddle of fences. Sticking out her tongue
And making ugly faces at the boys
Who stop to tease her. Then the graduate,
Arrayed in fluffy stuff and looking sweet
And innocent, despite the big, long words
She thinks show forth her knowledge.
Next the bridesmaid,
With flowers in her hand, and full of hope,
As with the handsome usher proudly she
Moves down the aisle behind the one who leads
With clinging confidence upon the groom.
Fourth stage—herself a bride. With eyes downcast,
She looks upon her sturdy father's arm
And wonders why he isn't slim and tall
Like John. She sees her mother drenched in tears,
And cries a little bit herself, mayhap;
But proudly notes that all the town is
And knows the presents will be beautiful—
So, radiant, she passes from the scene.
Then the young mother, leaning down
To count each several eyelash resting on
The tiny cheek; her heart so full and
Of love and joy that all the happy day
She babbles incoherently, and dreams
At night of troops of angels and can hear
The whirring of their wings around her bed
Next, the mother-in-law, weeping copiously,
While John, so slim and knightly once, grown stout
And awkward, trudges down the lengthy aisle,
Grim-visaged, with their daughter. There she sits
And, with a sinking heart gives up her child;
Knows that the man can't be half good enough
To merit the sweet treasure he receives,
And blubbers so she cannot hear the words
That, once, as falling on her willing ears,
Were so delicious. Last of all—
The grandma, fondly dandling up and down
The crowing little one. Half daf with joy,
Stewing the catnip tea and giving forth
A thousand lessons from her own experience;
Jealous of every touch and each caress
That careless, bold intruders would be
Talks baby talk and thinks it understands;
In second childishness she coos and croons,
Sans common sense, sans everything but love.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Disappearing Awning.

If there is any one feature of a store which detracts from its appearance more than another it is the decoration of the front with a dilapidated and faded awning. They answer all purposes as far as keeping off the sun and rain, but its condition is sure to prove a detriment to the store. In some measure this has been improved upon by the permanent metal awnings; yet these must render the interior of the store dark and gloomy, and necessitate the use of artificial light on cloudy days. Now, a compromise between the two ideas has made its appearance, nothing less than a metallic awning, which can be projected over the pavement or withdrawn at will. In the illustration is presented a sectional view of a store front, with the awning partly projected over the pavement, showing the manner in which it is operated by the crank and gearing. A horizontal shaft extends across the face of the building, with gear wheels at either end, meshing with racks on the awning supports. The latter pass through openings in the front of the building between the first and second stories, with guides on the inner sides of the walls to slide the supports into the space provided for them. The guides also serve to carry the weight of the awning when it is projected, this being accomplished by simply turning the crank, as is done in manipulating the cloth awning now in use.



Made by the Yard.

A bird-loving man undertook to care for a motherless robin, and found that the orphan consumed from fourteen to eighteen yards of angle worms a day. He then watched the work of an active mother-bird, and found that she fed her young about every two minutes.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

Will some one please tell us what will kill the borers in small trees?—S., Torrey, Pa.

What kind of trees?—Editor Farmstead.

Will some reader give a recipe for making sticky fly paper?—Reader, Plymouth, Ohio.

Will cherries of any kind succeed when budded on wild cherry stock? or must they be budded on the tame stock?—R., Zionville, N. C.

I have a yearling heifer that has scoured ever since I turned her out to grass. She is a mere shadow. Will some reader of The Blade please give a remedy? I have tried everything that our neighbors have recommended, but without effect. I have been a reader of The Blade for five years—can't do without it. —M., Chadwick, Mich.

I am starting a young orchard. We have two great pests here, namely, rabbits and borers. Now, will some kind reader tell me how to prevent them from destroying my trees? Wrapping the body of the trees with newspapers will keep them off, but the question is, will it injure the trees to leave them wrapped all the time? The rabbits are as bad in summer as in winter as they peel the trees at all times. Will some reader give me the benefit of his experience?—H., Carrington, Mo.

I wish to ask the readers of the Farmstead if any of them can tell me what caused the death of my 7-year-old mare, and if she could have been cured, had I known what caused her sickness? She had distemper last winter and I thought she got all right, but it never broke under the jaw, as some horses do. I gave her a couple of weeks in pasture this spring, then took her up and worked her lightly. I fed about four quarts of ground corn and gave her good hay. At night turned her into tame pasture, took her up mornings, watered and fed her and worked her lightly on the farm. I drove ten miles to town, having her hitched with the other horse to a wagon containing four persons, but let the team walk, being three hours on the road home. She did not seem lively, but ate all right. Next morning I hitched up, drove to a neighbor's, saw that she was not well and had a staggering gait. I put her into the barn at the neighbor's, where she remained about three hours. She lay down, but did not seem to have any pain or colic, though she had high fever. I drove home, gave her food and water, of which she drank freely. She ate slowly; the hide seemed to tighten on the ribs. I led her out of the main barn into the pasture, as she could lie down, go into a shed, where it would be cool. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon her bowels began to loosen, at 7 o'clock were worse, and very bad by 11 o'clock at night. At 1 o'clock thought she might be better by morning, but instead she was very bad at 6 o'clock, but in no pain, seemingly. At 9:30 she lay down, straightened out and died without any struggle at all. I shall be glad to receive information as to cause and treatment in case of another similar occurrence. For the diarrhoea she was given 15 drops of aconite every 4 hours for four doses.—Y., Browerville, Minn.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell R., of Botkins, O., that if he wants to buy wild turnip, to call for wake robin at the drug store.

I would like to have him tell how to feed it for the heaves.—R., North Conville, Me.

Editor Farmstead:—I note an inquiry regarding the so-called "wild turnip." This is a misnomer. Webster's Dictionary calls it "Indian Turnip." Its medical name is arum triphyllum.—L., Brook Valley, N. J.

Editor Farmstead:—Wild turnip is usually known as jack-in-the-pulpit. It can be found growing in swampy places. Grated and steeped in syrup, it will often cure a chronic cough that defies all other remedies.—R., Oberlin, O.

Anthrenus Scrophulariae --- Carpet Beetle.

Editor Farmstead—Will you kindly give me, through your column, what information I can concerning the Buffalo moth, which has become so general a household pest in this communication? From what sort of an insect does it come? Is there any preventive? How can one free one's house of them? During what months must precautions be taken? Does this moth in turn lay eggs? What developments from them? How long a time is required for development? I want to know all this and more, too, from you, Mr. Editor, or some of your readers.—H., Piqua, O.

This insect is called buffalo moth, carpet moth, carpet beetle and buffalo bug. It is the tiny cheek; her heart so full and, if should be called carpet beetle, for "buffalo" is a misnomer. Its scientific name is anthrenus scrophulariae. The entire genus of anthrenus, of which there are many species, are destructive, injuring collections of stuffed birds, animals, etc., and insects in natural history museums, and woolen goods and carpets in houses.

The variety about which you inquire, the carpet beetle, was brought into the United States from Europe a few years ago, presumably by emigrants in their boxes of clothing and household stuff. The beetle is about 3 millimeters (12-hundredths of an inch) in length, short oval in form, moderately convex, and black; the under side is densely covered with white scales, while the back is beautifully variegated with patches of red and white scales.

These beetles fly, of course, and eventually deposit their eggs along the edges of carpets, in woolen clothing, etc. From the egg the larva hatches out. It looks like a worm; has no wings, of course, is dirty white in color, and is easily recognized by the tufts of rather long, stiff hair on the sides and especially at the end of the body. It is this larva which is so destructive, it feeding on woolen fiber. When it attains its growth it weaves itself in a thin web, changing into the imago form. From the imago comes the flying beetle again, which in time lays eggs, and the cycle of insect existence thus goes on.

We submit the question as to getting rid of them to our readers, and will be glad to publish anything that has proved successful.

Concrete for a Cellar.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to J., of Milliport, Ala., who inquired about mixing concrete for cellar walls and floor:

For the walls of your cellar use 1 part of Portland cement, 2 parts of sand, and one-half part of lime paste. Spread on about one inch thick. Mix only a small lot at one time, as it starts to set in a few minutes.

For the floor of the cellar, use one part of cement, one part of sand and two parts of small gravel or broken stone. Be sure to use good, clean sand.

Cellar floors require a three-inch thickness, unless for heavy, severe use, when it should be four inches. Mix all the ingredients before using water. After these coats are laid on, a slight moisture should appear on the surface.—W., Carroll, O.

Gapes in Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—For a number of years poultry raising has been almost a failure with many farmers on account of gapes, and every farm journal has inquiries and cures. After using every remedy I could hear of, I solved the gapes problem in a very simple manner—by burning every one that died. I wiped out the disease, and for four years have not had a case of it. Whenever I found a dead chick, no matter if it had the gapes or was killed accidentally, it went into the stove, and was burned immediately.—C., Frontier, Mich.

To Slip Roses.

Editor Farmstead:—The best time to slip roses is when they are in bud. Take a branch with a bud on it, breaking it at the joint. Remove the bud and place where you wish it to grow, providing the soil is adapted to roses. Cover with a glass, and water every night. Do not remove the glass until the plant is growing nicely. Roses can be grown from slips taken any time in June or July, but I have met with best success when they were in bud.

A cactus slipped when in bud and the bud plucked off, will blossom the next year.—R., Oberlin, O.

Queries That Are Advertising.

We have a letter from a subscriber at Fairmont, Nebraska, who wishes to purchase Indian ponies, and asks readers to give him information where to buy them. Had he sent his name, we should have written a letter telling why we can not print such requests. He expected the replies to be printed in The Blade. That would have been a free advertisement for those having ponies to sell; and we can not do advertising free.

The rule is: Don't ask where you can buy anything; nor where you can sell anything; and don't ask for addresses.

Painkiller CURES CRAMPS & COLIC PERRY DAVIS'

To Get Rid of Squash Bugs.

Editor Farmstead:—In your paper of June 23 someone asked for a formula for bugs on squashes. Here is one, and a good one: Take the water and droppings of cows, put into a barrel, 1 bucketful, or 3 gallons, the more urine the better, to eight gallons of water; stir well; take an old one-gallon stew pan, with a handle; take a ¾ cold chisel, punch holes about ¼ inch, and strain this over the squashes. Anything that will not strain through, put at the bottom of the hill. Do this once a week for three or four weeks. Watch the bugs leave and your squashes grow.

Use the same on cabbage plants for grubs. Use rich soap suds from the family washing, or make the same with soft soap or other soap if necessary. Use every two or three days. Watch them grow. The same can be used on rutabagas.—S., Pueblo, Colo.

Hog Cholera.

Editor Farmstead:—We had cholera among our hogs once and gave them such remedies as soda, charcoal, etc. Medicine seemed powerless to effect a cure. We learned several things which may help those living in districts where it is prevalent. It can be carried from one pen to another in clothes. It is not safe to put well pigs in a pen where sick ones have been until the pen has been disinfected. Let every one whose hogs are free from the disease keep away from premises infected.—R., Oberlin, O.

To Prevent Hog Cholera.

Editor Farmstead:—A medicinal preventive of hog cholera, used largely in Iowa, and which old farmers say never failed to prevent the disease, is thus made: Four parts of fresh slacked lime and one part of black antimony. Thoroughly mix and give a heaping tablespoonful of this in slop, to four or five grown hogs, once a day for a week. Then skip a week. Less to small shoats and pigs.—W., Hicksville, O.

To Make Elderberry Wine.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell A., of Collins, Mich., to pour eight quarts of boiling water over sixteen quarts of elderberries; let it stand from ten to twelve hours, stirring now and then; strain it, pressing out all the juice; then, to every four quarts of wine, add three pounds of sugar, one ounce of cinnamon, powdered, and one-half ounce of cloves, powdered. Let this boil ten minutes, and then set it away in a stone jar, in a warm place, with a cloth thrown lightly over the top, to ferment for three weeks. When it is done, rack it off carefully, so as not to disturb the lees. Bottle and seal well. This quantity will make over three gallons of wine. It is better with about three per cent. of alcohol. I have some wine in the cellar I made two years ago. It is perfectly good.—R., Sherman City, Michigan.

To Destroy Bushes.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell C., Century, Pa., to cut his bushes when the sap is up and put salt on them.—F., Mauckport, Indiana.

To Cure Milk Fever.

Editor Farmstead. N., of Kalamo, Mich., asks for a cure for milk fever in cows. Tell him the following is the treatment advocated by Wisconsin Farmers' Institute Bulletin, No. 16:

Put the cow in a shady place in summer; prop her up with bags of hay or straw, so she will lie on her breast-bone, and keep her head up in the same manner. If she is bloated when found, tap with trocar and canula.

Now strip away the milk, wash the udder clean with warm water and soap, adding a teaspoonful to make a 5 per cent solution; place the udder on a clean rubber sheet; take a 5-foot length of quarter inch rubber hose, in one end of which has been inserted a large milking tube, and in the other end a funnel. Now infuse into each teat in turn a half pint of a milk-warm solution, made as follows: Two drams of potassium iodide in one quart of freshly boiled water (filtered). Then rub the udder once an hour until the fluid is absorbed.

Syringe one gallon of warm soap water into the rectum every four hours. Remove the urine twice daily with a catheter. If the cow is not up in 24 hours, repeat the above injection.

Give by mouth, every six hours, one dram of fluid extract of nux vomica in a tablespoonful of water. Do not milk in less than 12 hours, and then only if it is necessary to repeat the iodide solution. Turn the cow partly on her side every four hours so that a hind leg can be pulled forward and outwards to retain her on her chest. Let her drink when she can do so, and feed a soft mash when she becomes convalescent. Feed her carefully for a few days, and as a rule this will be the last of the treatment necessary. This may seem like considerable work to some, but if the cow is not worth this trouble, she is a poor one, indeed.—H. W., Lindsey, Wis.

The writer of the above refers for further information to Bulletin No. 16, sending to Supt. Geo. McKenna, Madison, Wis. The bulletin is furnished free to any one living in Wisconsin. Persons outside the state can find the price by applying as above.—Editor Farmstead.

Editor Farmstead:—I saw in the Farmstead column of The Blade a request for a remedy for milk fever. I send a good one to N., Kalamo, Mich.:

Give one quarter pound of cream tartar in water; in half an hour afterward give a half-pound of epsom salts; repeat in two hours. Please report result.—Mrs. D.

Editor Farmstead: My remedy for milk fever in cows is laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre. When the cow is first taken I give an ounce of laudanum and nitre in a pint of blood-warm water, sweetened with molasses. Shake up together in a quart bottle and pour down the cow. If the doses do not relieve her she will bloat slightly and appear uneasy. In three or four hours give one-half ounce more of laudanum and nitre; repeat this dose as often as she becomes uneasy, or in three or four hours. If this does not relieve her, increase the quantity until the medicine masters the disease. If the ordinary dose does not relieve her, give two ounces of laudanum and nitre at one dose. I have never known a cow treated with physic to recover from milk fever. With the above treatment I have never lost a cow.—M., Eureka, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell N., of Kalamo, Mich., to dissolve 2½ drams of potassium iodide in a quart of water which has been previously boiled and keep in solution as nearly as you can at the temperature of body blood. Use this for every drop of milk from the cow's udder, clean the udder with soap and water, then disinfect the udder and teats with a solution of creolenum (one teaspoonful to a pint of water). Take a small glass funnel and attach to a rubber hose about five feet long, affix to the end of this hose an ordinary milking tube, insert the milking tube into the teat and slowly pour in your solution, dividing it equally between the four teats. When this is done, apply massage to the entire udder, five or ten minutes every hour, until the cow comes to her feet. Do not allow the calf to suckle during the time the cow is being treated. If the cow is costive remove the contents of the rectum by hand. In case of a weak heart, small doses of aromatic spirits of ammonia may be given with water every hour. Avoid large and bulky doses, or your patient may suffocate. If the cow is not on her feet in eight or ten

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Rural Letter Boxes.

E. F. W., Campbell, Cal., sends us a long article, clipped from the leading "yellow journal" of the Pacific coast, and, like most of the stuff purporting to be news in such papers, containing a small modicum of truth to a vast deal of surmise which is stated as facts. The order of the postmaster general regarding rural letter boxes was issued July 9, 1902. It provides:

"Each person desiring the rural free delivery service must erect at his own cost and in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the department, a box, complying with the following specifications:

"All square or oblong boxes shall be made of not less than 20 standard guage sheets iron or steel, and galvanized, the edges of which shall be supported or strengthened either by folding the metal back upon itself, or by riveting to the edges band iron or steel at least 1-16-inch in thickness and at least ½-inch in width, or by wiring with at least No. 10 gauge wire; provided, if a box be made of a heavier material than 20-guage, the above requirements as to reinforcements need not be observed."

The next paragraph refers to rounded boxes, the specifications being practically the same except as to shape.

On March 28, 1901, an order of the post-office department designated 14 different makes of boxes, any one of which might be used. The order of July 9, 1902, states that any of these boxes would be accepted, if erected prior to October 1, 1902, but on and after that date all boxes must comply with the above specifications.

Note this also: That the choice of boxes, after July 9, 1902, was not confined to the list of 14, but any box, no matter by whom manufactured, that complies with the specifications, may be used.

The "yellow" part of the article is in these paragraphs:

"Now the people to be benfited by a rural free delivery are farmers—not ironworkers or machinists. If the farmer sets up a mail box he makes it of—what? Why, wood, of course; and it answers his every purpose. Since mail went up and down the world farmers have been setting wooden mail boxes by the roadside, and their neighbors have been getting their mail in town and leaving it in the boxes for them. Money orders and love letters have come and gone that way, without trouble or complaint or disorder.

"But there wouldn't be 'anything in it' for anybody if the farmers could set up their own wooden boxes and take advantage of the rural free delivery system. So the iron or steel box was designed to give designing men the chance for the 'rake off'" which seems to go with everything connected with the postoffice department.

"And 'the same box must not be used for more than one family,' says the circular dogmatically. Why not? Why, bless your dear heart! so that as many iron or steel boxes might be sold the swag for division among postoffice officials and employes be thereby increased."

The provision for metal boxes was made for the safety of the mail deposited therein. No wooden box is safe. While wooden boxes were in use the letter carrier was constantly called on to interfere because of their defects. Here in Ohio, on a number of routes, the farmers of their own accord put in metal boxes, because boys out hunting used the wooden boxes for targets, and riddled them and their contents with shot. Many were robbed. The United States is responsible for the mail while it is in the boxes, and the order for metal boxes was dictated by the necessity of its protecting the mail adequately. There was a case in Indiana where complaint was made of missing mail. It took two inspectors three days to discover what was the matter; and then it was found that a blue jay was building her nest in the box, and when letters were put in, she carried them out in her beak and dropped them in an adjoining field. Injury to mail by squirrels and mice often happened. Hence the rigid requirements.

The provision as to the use of the box is not all given by the yellow journal aforesaid. The full text of this part of the order is as follows:

"The same box must not be used for more than one family, except in the case of near relatives, or those residing in the same house."

The yellow journalist omitted the latter half of it for reasons plainly to be seen. This provision of the order was inserted because of many complaints of missing mail, where boxes were used, as they were at first, by two different families. Besides, who wants a family of strangers inspecting the mail he receives or sends, and gossiping about it—the neighborhood? The provision is a proper and a necessary one.

The order above quoted says: "No special agent, route inspector or other officer of the postoffice service can be permitted to act as agent for or to himself or through others to become interested in the sale of any rural free delivery letter box."

There is no possible ground for the insinuation that these regulations were made for the benefit of individuals. Among the many charges against Machen, former superintendent of free delivery, is one for being interested in the manufacture and sale of a box. Loud is also under investigation, as well as others, and The Blade hopes that every guilty one will be run down and punished. But the fact that frauds were committed in no wise argues against the orders of the government for the proper safety of mail deposited in these boxes, by specifying metal boxes, and that but one family shall use a box.

Black Horse Cavalry.

We are very glad to print the following letter, in reply to a recent query. We should be glad if its writer, or some one else, will tell us where we can find an account of that Confederate organization, and a full description of the part it took in the first Bull Run battle:

Editor Question Bureau:—In answer to the query of R. M. E., of Traverse City, Mich., I will say that the regiment known in history as the Virginia Black Horse Cavalry, was composed of 500 picked men, a large majority of whom were the sons of aristocratic Virginia families.

Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, Col. Ellsworth went from Chicago to New York city, and hastily organized a regiment of 1,900 men known in history as Ellsworth's New York Fire Zouaves from the firemen of the city. When the regiment was completed, it departed at once for the defense of Washington. During their stay there, the Zouaves committed many excesses, which greatly exasperated the southern people, and especially the people of Virginia.

At the first battle of Bull Run the Black Horse Cavalry asked, as a special favor, of their commanding general, to be placed opposite the Zouaves, to meet them in the shock of battle. The Zouaves gladly accepted the challenge, and when it became evident the cavalry were about to charge upon their line, the Zouaves formed a hollow square with a great show of resistance on front line; but they quickly opened the front ranks, and let the cavalry well within the square; then the Zouaves closed in upon them from all sides; and they would have been completely annihilated had not six or seven men and horses escaped alive. From this fateful day, they ceased to exist in history, for they never reorganiezd.

It was said at the time, that the fighting was so desperate the Zouaves actually dragged the cavalrymen from their horses, giving them their death blow before they touched the ground.—J. L., Palative, Ill.

G. M. Y., Le Roy, Mich:—As you will see by the above the inquiry was concerning a Confederate organization, and the only one that ever had the name "Black Horse Cavalry." The President's bodyguard was mounted on black horses, but it was never called by that name.

The National Museum.

Where is the National Museum situated, and who is its president? We enjoy every department of The Blade.—L. A., Cimarron, Kan.

The National Museum occupies a large building adjacent to the Smithsonian Institution, on the Mall, Washington City. It has no president of its own. It is in charge of the members and regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of which the President of the United States is president by virtue of his office, and the Chief Justice of the United States is chancellor of the board of regents. Prof. S. P. Langley is Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and keeper, by virtue of that office, of the National Meseum.

Senator Blackburn.

Please give a short sketch of the life of Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky.—M. C. H., Flat Creek, N. C.

Joseph Clay Stiles Blackburn was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1838; graduated from Centre College, Danville, Ky., in 1857; was admitted to the bar and practiced law until 1861, when he joined the Confederate army and served through the war; resumed his law practice in 1865; elected to the state legislature in 1871 and 1873; was elected to the House in the 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th Congresses; elected to the United States Senate and took his seat March 4, 1885, and re-elected in 1890. Was again elected Senator and took his seat in 1901. His term will expire March 3, 1907.

Squirrels and Ants.

The gray squirrels of Tennessee eat ants about two weeks in June. About the 20th, every year, they will tear off the bark from the trees. Why do they do this, and how is it they eat them about the same time?—J. A. D., Jonesboro, Tennessee.

The first thing to ascertain is whether the squirrels really do these things, or whether they are simply idle stories. Do the squirrels eat ants wherever they find them, or do they dig into the nests? If the latter, then it is probably the eggs of the ants they are after, not the ants themselves. Investigate and settle this point. As to eating bark, what kind or kinds of bark do they eat? Do they eat the rough outer bark, or dig in to the green bark? If we knew some of the facts, we might be able to give an intelligent answer.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

Why was Tennessee not included in the Emancipation Proclamation?—Subscriber, Birchwood, Tenn.

Why did you not refer to Lincoln's proclamation of September 22, 1862, and to the Emancipation Proclamation itself? In the first of these, President Lincoln declared his purpose to declare free, on January 1, 1863, all slaves "within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States."

On January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, carrying out that purpose. It declared free the slaves in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except in New Orleans and in certain parishes, then in the hands of the Union troops), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except in seven counties, then under control of Union troops).

The slaves were not freed in the parts of Louisiana and Virginia excepted, nor in Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, in all of which slavery existed, because they were not in rebellion against the United States. In these the slaves were not formally freed until the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment.

More "Dollar" Folly.

Is it true that a silver dollar coined in the year 1894 will pay for a round trip to the world's fair at St. Louis?—T. D. C., Mosheim, Tenn.

Turn to the Bureau in The Blade of May 28, and read the answer headed "Dollar of 1887." It is a matter of surprise to us that any one can for a moment believe any such story. There is only one silver dollar that sells, as a curiosity, for any sum great enough to pay railway fare to the St. Louis exposition, and that is the dollar of 1804. There are only four genuine ones known, and they are worth $500 to $1,000 each—that is, they are so valued by collectors.

J. H., Benton, Ind.: Read the above. Neither the Louisiana Exposition association, nor anybody else, is offering a railroad ticket to St. Louis, nor admission during the season to the exposition, nor anything else, for a silver dollar of any date whatever.

Catholic and Protestant Bibles.

Please tell me if there is any difference between Catholic and other Bibles. If so, how did the difference originate, and which is the more nearly correct?—D. P., Greenville, Iowa.

Turn to your file of The Blade, and in the Question Bureau in the issue of May 14, read a long answer headed "MSS. of the Bible." We can not afford space to repeat. After reading that, you will understand the following additional statements:

There have been many translations made of the oldest manuscripts now in existence of the Hebrew Old Testament, and also of the Septuagint version in Greek; also of the oldest manuscripts known of the New Testament, the books of which were originally written in Greek. There have been many different translations printed. The one commonly used by Protestants is the King James translation, which was made by order of King James 1 in 1611, for the use of the English church. The Revised Version is a new translation, begun in 1870, and completed several years later. The English version used by Roman Catholics is called the Douay version, because it was first printed at Douay, in France, in 1609-1610.

A person who knows but one language can have no idea of the difficulty of translation from one language into another, in order to preserve the exact meaning of the original. In many cases, there is no word in the one language which possess the exact meaning of a word in the other. These difficulties are much greater in endeavoring to translate from Hebrew, and from the corrupt Greek of the New Testament. Consequently there are continued variations between the languages used in the Douay version and the King James version. These variations do not, in most cases, give a different meaning, however; it is simply the use of a different form of expression. For instance, the king James version gives Genesis i, 3, as follows: "And God said, Let there be light; and there was light." The Douay version says: "God said, Let light be, and light was."

A comparison of the two versions shows very many such variations as this, and some with a difference in actual meaning, as in Hebrews xi, 21, the King James version speaks of Jacob, when dying, blessing Joseph's sons, "and worshiped, leaning upon the top of his staff." The Douay implies that he worshiped the top of his staff. You will note that, in the King James version, the word "leaning" is printed in italic letters. This means that the word is not in the original Hebrew, but was added by the translators, in order to express their idea of the meaning of the passage. Leave it out, and read the passage, and you will see how obscure the original is. Aside from such variations, the chief difference is that the Douay includes the apocrypha in the Old Testament, while the King James version does not consider it as inspired.

Children's Day.

Please tell through your paper all you can about the origin of children's day, when first celebrated and where?—J. W. S., Reach, Kan.

The origin of children's day dates back something over a quarter of a century. No one denomination can claim to have originated it. It was the outgrowth of the Sunday school and Bible school, and through the fervor of those interested in bringing children into the church and setting apart one day in the year, for an observance that would impress upon their minds how dear they were to the pastor and people. The first definite action taken, concerning a regular observance of the day, was that of the Universalist convention, held in Baltimore, in September, 1867, when a resolution was adopted commending the setting apart of one Sunday each year, to be known as children's day, "when parents should bring to the altar their most precious treasures, and give them to the Lord by appropriate and sacred rites."

The next action taken was by the Methodist general conference, in 1868, when it was resolved "that the second Sabbath in June be annually observed as children's day, and that each Sunday school attempt the collection of 5 cents for each member enrolled. It became a law at the next conference in 1872.

In 1883 the Presbyterian general assembly established the day by a hearty vote, and the same year the Congregationalists in national council appointed a committee to further the interests of the Sunday school and this committee, among other things, recommended the observance of children's day. The national council of 1888 approved and adopted the recommendation. The custom has been adopted by nearly all the churches and today nearly all the Protestant churches set aside one Sunday during the month of June.

The Sun's Energy.

I read of "the energy of the sun" being stored in the wood and coal that we burn, and, being released by combustion, giving the heat we get from them. Is there anything more than mere "fantastic fancy" in such a theory?—M. W. C., Oxford, Iowa.

It is not a theory, nor a "fantastic fancy," but a scientific fact. All the vegetation in the world grows by the light and heat of the sun. Were they taken away, the earth would be without life. Not a plant or animal could survive the intense cold. Light and heat are due to the sun's energy. To them is due the plants, of which the coal beds of the earth were formed; and to them is due the growth of the forests. By combustion, we get heat and light—not the same ethereic vibrations which originally came from the sun but nevertheless clearly due to the energy of the sun.

Admiral Farragut.

Please give a sketch of the life of Admiral Farragut.—G. E. M., Craighead, Tenn.

David Glasgow Farragut was born near Knoxville, Tenn., in 1801; died in 1870. At the age of nine years he entered the navy as a midshipman, under Capt. David Porter, in the frigate Essex. At 21 he was made a lieutenant and appointed to the Norfolk navy yard. In 1833 he commanded the Natchez, on the Brazil station, and in 1838 in the West Indies. In 1841 he was appointed to the sloop of war Saratoga; in 1851, he wac made assistant inspector of ordnance; in 1854 sent to construct Mare Island navy yard, California; in 1855, with the rank of captain, was appointed to the steam frigate Brooklyn. In January, 1862, he was appointed to command a naval expedition in the Gulf of Mexico; on April 24, after heavy cannonading, his squadron passed the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, and on the 28th New Orleans surrendered to him. He then went up the Mississippi and captured Natchez. In March, 1863, he was made vice admiral. He again went up the Mississippi, ran past the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson, and aided Grant at Vicksburg, which surrendered July 4. In August, 1864, after a furious engagement between his fleet and the Confederate forts and vessels at Mobile, in which the monitor Tecumseh was sunk with all on board by a Confederate torpedo, he captured the forts of the city. In 1866 he was made admiral, and a purse of $50,000 was presented to him by New York merchants.

Goliath of Gath.

Can you give us the height of Goliath in our measure—his color and date of death? And have men diminished in stature as in age?—J. T. W., Salem, Va.

All that is known of him is the story told in the first book of Samuel. It is there said, in the common version of the Bible, that his height was "six cubits and a span." Taking the cubit at 21 inches, this would make him 10½ feet high. But the Septuagint version of the Old Testament says "four cubits and a span," which would make him about seven feet tall. Josephus also gives his height the same as the Septuagint—four cubits and a span. This is probably the correct reading.

Our Debt to the Jews.

Are we, as a Christian nation, indebted to the Jews? If so, for what?—G. R. T., W. Va.

Now what do you mean as a Christian nation? Woolsey, in his International Law, defines a nation to be "an organized community within a certain territory." This is the legal definition of a nation. If you mean that, then the United States is not a Christian nation. That is, the government does not recognize the Christian religion as the only true religion; we have no state church. Instead of that, every man has full liberty to hold what religious belief he may see fit, and to teach it, if he will. Hence, in the strict sense, this is no more a Christian nation than it is a Jewish nation, or a Mormon nation, or an agnostic nation, a pagan nation; for all these phases of religious belief have equal tolerance. It is correct to say that the majority of the American people are Christians, but that is as far as one can go with truth.

Probably you really intended to inquire whether the believers in Christianity in the United States are indebted to the Jews and if so for what? The Jews had the belief founded on various texts of scripture that in the fullness of time there should come a Jew who should deliver them from their foes. For the passages on which they based this belief, see an answer given in last week's Bureau, headed "Messianic Prophecies." He was referred to as the Messiah, which means "the anointed one." The Jews believed that he would come as a great and powerful king, and hence they would not accept Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah.

Christianity accepted the doctrine of the Messiah, and Jesus as that person. Jesus was a Jew. Hence we are indebted to the Jews for Jesus and the Messianic idea. Many people believe devoutly that we are indebted to the Jews for the ten commandments. We Christians have adopted them from the Jewish religion, because they had the endorsement of Jesus; but that code of moral laws is far older than the time of Moses. All of them, except that commanding the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath, were in use by the Egyptians before the time of Moses, and their elementary principles may be found in the code of Hammurabi, which is older than the time of Abraham.

Voting in Vermont.

Editor Blade: In your issue of July 2, in an editorial article, it is stated that in Vermont all those shall be excluded from the suffrages "who have not attained the approbation of the board of civil authority of the town in which they reside." Also "that Vermont has such a statute, is true."

Section 60, chapter 6, reads: "Citizens of the United States and persons who have become citizens of this state by virtue of the constitution or laws, are, while residing in the state, citizens thereof."

Section 61 reads in part: "Every male citizen, 21 years of age or more, having resided in the state one year next preceding a general election, shall have a right to vote at such election, shall have a right be elected thereat in the town where he resides on the day of the election."

Section 81, of chapter 7, reads: "No person shall vote at a town or village meeting at which a check-list is required to be used, unless his name appears thereon. No person's vote whose name is on the list shall be rejected if a resident of the town or village on the day on which such meeting is held."

There has always been a board to determine if the qualifications of the voter came within the rule of the statute; and the power to determine this question is all the jurisdiction the law ever gave this bond.—Subscriber, Morrisville, Vt.

Miscellaneous.

C. J. P., De Graff, O.: Sept. 2, 1872, fell on Monday.

N. S. Santa Luca, Ga.: There is no book which gives information of the kind you seek.

T. W. C., Bluefield, W. Va.: The entire Twenty-sixth Infantry is still in the Philippines.

W. J. C., Great Valley, N. Y.: We are sorry to say we know nothing of it. Your county surveyor should be able to tell you.

P. E. P., Burning Springs, W. Va.: The head on all the half cents was an ideal head of Liberty, not the portrait of any person.

D. E. M., Saxton, N. C.: Shoes should be kept in a dry place, but need to have applications of some good dressing at intervals.

W. W. Whitmore Lake, Mich.: Yes. Now please don't write us any more questions about stealing registered mail. We will not answer.

S. N. T., Amblersburg, W. Va.: A score is twenty, six score is 120. Therefore Nineveh had 120,000 inhabitants, according to Jonah iv, 11.

W. H. L., Watonga, Okla.: Address a letter of inquiry to "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, D. C."

R. M. S., Coloma, Mich.: As is is hardly possible to get a jury which is not in part composed of farmers, your statement that farmers cannot get justice in the courts is plainly absurd.

F. E. F., Perry, Mich.: The carrier is obeying the rules of the department, which do not allow him to deposit mail in a wooden box. See answer headed "Rural Letter Boxes" elsewhere in the Bureau.

G. H., Mt. Sterling, O.: Such things are worth just what some one will pay for them. Better communicate with some dealer in old books. As you will see by the rules above, we are not allowed to give addresses.

W. P. C., West Franklin, Pa.: Three years is the shortest term of naval enlistment. A coal passer is simply a shoveler of coal for the vessel furnaces. We do not know the rate of wages paid for this exhausting work.

J. A. B., Jenksville, N. Y.: No doubt if the attempt to raise the price of silver bullion to the government had been successful, you would have howled because the government "was in collusion with the wealthy mine owners." Some people find fault with everything. Don't be a pessimist.

E. H., Kansas City, Kan.: There may have been some instance of the sort, but we do not recall it. At the time of the Virginius affair, Captain Fry and several of the crew were shot by Spaniards at Santiago, Cuba, and the others were saved from a like fate by the American consul placing the United States flag in front of them and warning the Spaniards not to fire on the flag.

J. J., Westwood, Mich.: No man has a claim for a pension unless he was mustered into the service of the United States as a soldier or a sailor. A man not mustered in, who was employed as an army teamster, can get no pension, even though injured; a soldier detailed as a teamster has a claim for pension. A sailor on a supply ship, if regularly mustered into the service, is pensionable for cause; if merely hired by the ship's captain, he has no claim.

Should Have Been Hanged.

John Hetherington, a haberdasher of London, is credited with having worn, January 5, 1797, the first silk hat donned in that city. His appearance, thus dressed, created such a commotion that he was fined for his arrest on a charge of inciting a riot; but he was discharged after a reprimand.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in 10 minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo.

Two-thirds of the inmates of our hospitals are women. They are in most cases either for treatment or for an operation, made necessary by advanced stages of female troubles which have resulted in ovaritis, a tumor, or displacement of the womb.

"AN OPERATION NECESSARY."

How these words after the examination strike terror to a woman's soul, and with what regrets she hears them, when she considers that the operation has become necessary through her own neglect. Female derangements cannot cure themselves, and neglecting the warnings of nature only means putting it off until there is no cure. The woman who lets her trouble make headway pays the penalty of a dangerous operation and a lifetime of impaired usefulness at the best, and the operation often proves fatal when her life might have been saved by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration; or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, and the blues, they should remember that there is one tried and never-failing remedy; Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound at once removes such troubles.

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTERS.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot tell you how much good you have done me and how thankful I am to you for it. For five years I have not been free from pain for a day. I have had backaches, headaches, and those awful dragging sensations with leucorrhœa, and when menstruation appeared I was in such a condition I could hardly sit up. I doctored all the time, but nothing helped me, and I was told that an operation was necessary.

"Two months ago a friend suggested that I try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No one knows** what it has done for me and how thankful I am for it. It brought me the first well days I have had for five years. It did for me what doctors could not do, and I want every suffering woman to know about it."—LOUISE NAUER, 751 E. 166th St., New York City.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to thank you for what **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has done for me. I had terrible hemorrhages, being lacerated from the birth of my child. The doctor told me that if I would have an operation I would be well and strong. I submitted to it, but was worse than before; no one knows what I suffered. Finally a friend advised me to try your Vegetable Compound; I did so, and commenced to feel better; I continued its use, and it has done for me what doctors could not do. I am strong and well. If women with any kind of female troubles would only consult you before submitting to an operation they would be spared many hours of pain and suffering. I cannot thank you enough for what you have done for me."—ANNA KIRCHHOFF, 156 E. 100th St., New York City.

$5000.00 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

WISE IS THE WOMAN WHO HAS FAITH IN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 863 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

THE GROWTH OF A MUSKELLUNGE

The fact that a fish will live and do well in utter lonellness, so far as the presence of any individuals of its own specie is concerned, has been proved in Long Lake, Price county, Wis. That is a deep and beautiful body of water, spring-fed, and having no connection with any other body of water connected with the Mississippi, and therefore it has no muskellunge in it by processes of nature. It does not differ in character from neighboring lakes, but these have some sort of outlet into the Mississippi and are muskellunge stocked.

Seven years ago Hugh Boyd, when fishing in Round Lake, half a mile from Long Lake, caught a slender young muskellunge weighing not more than a pound. He brought it across the portage between the lakes and dumped it into Long Lake. It was in prime condition and disappeared like a flash.

From that day no man saw or heard of this muskellunge. There are many anglers on Long Lake each summer, since it is populous with bass. They cast and cast through all of the good months, using spoons, minnows, frogs and all other lures.

It is hardly possible that a square foot of the lake's surface remained unwhipped. Most of them did not know that a muskellunge had been put into the water. Boyd supposed that the fish had died and been devoured.

On May 26, the first day of the bass fishing season, Al. W. Filson, of Chicago, was fishing at the south end of Long Lake, within a hundred yards of the boat landing whence the little muskellunge was dropped seven years ago. His reel had over-run, and while he was straightening the snarls in his line the spoon, loaded with a bit of pork, sank to the bottom. The boat was not more than ten yards from the shore.

Getting the line unkinked, Filson reeled in, and the uspoon came straight up to the broad side. As it reached the surface the muskellunge struck at it. It had rushed upward a good ten feet, and hit hard. The impetus was sufficient to carry it two feet clear of the water. It missed the spoon by six inches and fell back.

An excellent view of the fish was obtained, and an accurate estimate of its size and weight can be made. It is now not less than two feet long, and is of considerable girth. It is of the size of muskellunge frequently caught in these waters, and will weigh twelve pounds, possibly thirteen.

This will give an idea of the speed with which a muskellunge increases in length and weight when in a state of freedom, and is probably the first estimate of the kind. This fish, getting plenty to eat, but no companionship, monarch of all it surveyed, has doubled its length in seven years and multiplied its weight by twelve. It has grown in weight approximately one and three-quarters pounds a year.

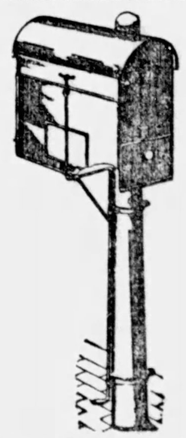
The muskellunge has grown more slowly of late years. Probably for four years past it has not increased by more than a pound a year, and it is reasonable to conclude that it will maintain that rate until its full growth is reached.

From these data it is possible to form some idea of the age of big muskellunge. This fish will be fifteen years old when it weighs twenty pounds, and if it reaches a size of 30 pounds it will be 25. On this basis, the hoary monster of 108 pounds captured at Minocqua last spring was 98, supposing that fish of this family grow in weight at about the same speed in similar waters.

The anglers who frequent Long Lake will make many efforts to hook the solitary musky hereafter, and will weigh it and return it to the water year after year if it is caught. In this way it can be watched and anotated like a fish in an aquarium.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Letter Box Lid Device.

Years ago, if you wanted your mail you had to go to the office for it or ask a friend to get it for you, and if a letter was to be posted a trip to Uncle Sam's store was also necessitated. Now the mail is brought to your door, city or country, and you can not only drop a letter in a street collection box, but also tell from the indicator at what time it will be taken up by the carrier. Even this is not enough for some people, and fault has been found with the difficulty in opening the lid



of the box when an umbrella or package chances to be in the hand of the person depositing the letter. Possibly the government officials will not take as kindly to the lid opening device, which we illustrate, as they have to some of the other inventions in this line, but there is no question about its ability to do its work. Instead of necessitating the rearranging of packages and umbrella, or requesting some one to open the lid, how much handier it would be to open the box by depressing a lever with the foot. That is just what this new attachment is intended for, and it can easily be placed on any box already in use. The operating lever can be secured to the bottom of the post and connected by a rod of the required length, with the short arm projecting from the lid of the box. To automatically close the lid when the foot is removed, the balancing weight can be increased slightly or a small spring can be so placed as to overcome the added weight of the connecting rod and lever.

FOUNDATIONS THREATENED

"The skyscrapers in New York have a new peril to contend with," declared an official of the building department yesterday afternoon. "When the new underground railroad system for the metropolis was proposed there was much conjecture as to whether or not the foundations of the big buildings along the various routes would be affected by the excavations and the subsequent vibration of the trains. It was soon pointed out, however, that with the employment of modern principles of construction there was little to fear on such a score.

"But now an unlooked for condition has arisen. In building the foundations for the skyscrapers piles are driven deep into the ground until they are well under water. Then concrete is placed on top of the piles to form a base for the granite block on which the steel pillar will rest. It has been found in several instances during the opening of the underground tunnel has resulted in the draining of the water from a number of these pile foundations thus threatening their destruction. So long as the piles remain covered with water they will be preserved for an unlimited time. The problem now before the owners of the big building is to find a way to keep the piling wet. It is probable some system of pumping water into the foundations will be adopted, as there is little prospect of the tunnel drain being stopped. The problems of the modern city are many and varied."—Washington Star.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Worry is a good friend of the undertaker.

Some men take what is in sight and hustle for more.

Natural headaches are not in it with the acquired kind.

A barber isn't necessarily a snob because he cuts an acquaintance.

Never laugh at a girl with a pug nose; you can't tell what may turn up.

What doth it profit a man to have brains if he lacketh the ability to use them?

The wise missionary secureth an appointment among the vegetarian type of heathen.

Delicate is the material that the dream of a feminine bathing suit is made of.

The Sunday School.

AN OLD MAN'S FAREWELL

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 19 Is, "Samuel's Farewell Address." I Sam. 12:1-25.

The Jews had chosen a king. They had given up the old order, wherein God was their King, and Samuel his representative. Saul had been elected, and, after a sojourn at home on the farm, he had left the oxen and rallied the Israelites to the support of their fellow countrymen against the Ammonites, winning a great victory. In the enthusiasm of this trumph, Samuel summoned the people to a solemn assembly at Gilgal, where the election of Saul was confirmed, and he was formally crowned king. In the midst of the great rejocing, Samuel stood up and delivered the address which is the subject of the present lesson. It was his last act as the judge of Israel; thenceforth he continued among them as a prophet, but no longer as a ruler.

Holding Up Clean Hands.

Samuel has been spoken of as the "Here am I" character of the Bible, from his obedient responses when spoken to by Jehovah in the Tabernacle as a child. All through his life he was saying "Here am I" when God called upon him for any service. Now, as a consequence of having so said to God, he is able on this occasion, when he formally abdicates the leadership of his nation, to say "Here am I" in the presence of Israel, and challenge any man to bring a charge against him concerning his many years of public service. He could stand the most searching light upon his past. Although this was a sad hour for Samuel, it was also an hour of triumph, for he was able to hold up clean hands before the people whom he had judged, in proof of his own integrity. Like Paul, he could call the people to witness that he had coveted no man's silver, that in his hand was no bribe and no man's gift. He had not used his authority for self-aggrandizement. Like a certain venerable United States senator, he had come to the end of a long career of public service a poor man. He could appeal to his record, for it was blameless. His example had the same message as the lips of the dying John B. Gough, "Young man, keep your record clean." There is no other success that affords the same sweet satisfaction as ability to look back over one's life and say that it had been pure and unselfish. No other ruler than the Jews would ever have in the future could call the people to witness such a record as Samuel displayed that day at Gilgal.

But his speech was not wholly, or chiefly, concerning himself. He bore eloquent witness to the goodness of God toward Israel, reciting the deliverances which had been effected for them by divine power. Yet in spite of all that God had done, they had called for a king, such as the heathen nations about them boasted.

"Behold Your King."

Now, said Samuel, you have a king; there he is. He was big and handsome enough to delight their hearts, and by the victory he had just won they knew that he was as patriotic and brave as he was big and handsome. Moreover, as they knew by his refusal to wreak vengeance on the worthless fellows who had at first scoffed at him, he was gentle as well as bold. The unpretentious manner in which he had gone back to the farm after his first election was proof also of his modesty.

There stood the king, and of a kingly sort was he. God had done his best by them in acceding to their mistaken request, and had given them a kingly king. Now he promises, by the mouth of Samuel, that if this brave big king, and the people with him, will be true to Jehovah, Jehovah and his prophets will co-operate with them to make the new era in the national life of the Jews a glorious one.

A Plea for Loyalty.

The most majestic figure in this great assembly at Gilgal was the patriarch Samuel. His lofty patriotism was sublime, and the earnestness and solemnity with which he pleaded with his people whom he looked upon almost as his children, not to forsake their God, is beautiful and pathetic. By exhortation, warning and reminders of what Jehovah had done for them in the past, he tried to impress upon them the supreme importance of being loyal to the God of their fathers. If they would fear and serve and hearken to Jehovah, all would be well with them. If they should disobey, all would be disaster with them. To this thought the address reverts repeatedly. It is the burden of the old man's plea. As a dying father tries to impress upon the children gathered at his bedside the importance of being good men and women, so Samuel labored with Israel that day to teach it that godliness was the first and greatest essential of prosperity.

A Sign From Heaven.

To drive home his words, and to make them memorable in the life of the nation, the old prophet worked a miracle. It was in the middle of the dry season, harvest time, when this assembly convened at Gilgal. No rain would naturally fall until October. As a sign of the wickedness of the people in calling for a king, and as a testimony to the importance of Samuel's warnings, he bade the people stand still, and behold the miracle of rain in harvest time. And while the assembled hosts, armed and able to resist any human power, stood gazing into the sky, the thunder began to rumble and upon their upturned faces poured the rain from heaven. It was a sign that profoundly moved the people. Abstract truth might not always appeal to them, but this miracle was manifest to the stupidest and most heedless. It impressed them, as nothing else could, with the power of Jehovah and their own helplessness. As the signs which attested Jesus' ministry became the talk of his time, so we may be sure that this miracle was the topic of conversation all through Israel for many years. Mothers told it to their children, and elders repeated it in village assemblies, as a proof of the might, as well as the special oversight of Jehovah.

Belated Regrets.

This divinely-attested message had its effect. The remorse which should have smitten the people when first the prophet pointed out the sin of asking for a king overwhelmed them now. It is easy to be sorry too late. Awed by what they had just heard and witnessed, the people were overcome by a sense of their sin. They could easily sink into the condition of maudlin regret, which would bear no practical fruit. But Samuel, with hard-headed wisdom, turned their eyes from the past to the future. There was small use in their weeping, except as it awakened then to an effort to make the best of the present situation. What might have been is useful only for its effect upon what is.

It was a message of mercy, and not of doom that Samuel bore. God is very patient and forgiving. He blots out the transgression of the penitent, and remembers it no more, and does not want them to remember it, either. Jehovah would not forsake his people; they were erring but they were his.

A Good Man's Prayers.

When sickness and sorrow come, we send for the minister, taking refuge in the prayers of a devout man. People like to be prayed for by one in whom they have faith. There is warrant for this in the Bible's declaration that "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." So in their distress the Jews pleaded with Samuel to pray for them. His answer is pregnant with suggestion: "Far be it from me that I should sin against Jehovah in ceasing to pray for you." He saw that it was the duty—not merely the privilege, but the duty—of the man of God to give himself to intercessory prayer. He who knows God for himself is bound to entreat him for others. We owe it to our friends that we should bear their names and needs to God in our daily supplication.

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore
let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep or
goats
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of
prayer
Both for themselves and for those who
call them friend?
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of
God."

PATENTS.

PATENTS: R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attys., Wash'n. D. C. Est. 1869 Examination free. Best hand book.

PATENT SECURED or FEE returned. FREE opinion as to patentability. Send for Guide Book and What to Invent, finest publications issued for free distribution. Patents secured by us advertised free in Patent Record. Sample

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000

THE COTTON SITUATION.

For some time the price of cotton has been on the up grade. There was a good reason for this in the situation. The visible supply of cotton in America and Europe on July 3 was about 400,000 bales less than on the same date one year ago; this year's crop was planted late, and the weather has been against it all the time, except within a week or so.

For some time, cotton speculators were bulling the market persistently, and they loudly declared that, considering the smallness of the visible supply, and the unfavorable weather, fifteen cents was a legitimate price for it. But the bull clique forced the price too high. Manufacturers could not afford to work it up, for the prices of cotton goods was not high enough to permit them to do so except at a loss. So cotton began to return from Continental Europe and England, to be sold at the artificially high price to which it had been forced. As a result, the market broke, and the gentlemen who were holding large stocks began to lose money very rapidly.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, discussing this forcing of high prices, and its failure as a speculation, compares it with the famous Chicago wheat corner of a few years ago. It says:

> After an indispensable commodity has been cornered and the price jacked up as high as possible, the market disappears to all practical purposes. That is what happened to Mr. Leiter and is now happening to Mr. Brown. All the invisible stocks of wheat that had been stored up and forgotten by all but their owners came out from every direction and were unloaded in Chicago till the tremendous decline finally cost the young plunger a matter of over $6,000,000. So, too, cotton is being returned from Liverpool and the Continent to be delivered in New Orleans and New York at a price at which it would never pay to work up the raw material into finished goods.

There is money now in cotton raising, and the planters will this year be on Easy street, unless the weather, or the boll-worm or some other insect pest, should prevent a full crop. The acreage is the largest ever planted, and the use of fertilizers the most liberal. Unless misfortune intervenes, the planters will continue to have prosperous times.

FIFTY MILLIONS OF THE SURPLUS

The prospect that the Hay-Herran canal treaty between the United States and Colombia will be ratified before the first of next month is a reminder that upon the completion of the deal our Secretary of the Treasury will be required to pay out at once the sum of fifty million dollars in satisfaction of our bargain with Colombia and with the Panama Canal company. Congress has authorized the secretary to issue bonds in his discretion to discharge this debt, but there is no present likelihood that such a step will be necessary. Thirty millions can probably be taken from the available cash in the treasury, and the other twenty millions can come from the banks wherein public moneys are deposited. That is a great deal better than to issue bonds and burden ourselves with the interest payments. Let the surplus continue, and use it to build the canal. The surplus for the fiscal year just closed was $52,000,000. This payment will take nearly all of it.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

After 20 years of pseudo prohibition, Maine is making a heroic attempt to stop the sale of liquors. The judges of the supreme court have given notice that the possession of a United States internal revenue liquor stamp will subject the possessor to a jail sentence instead of the usual fine, and as a consequence, proprietors of saloons are closing, and hotel men are tearing out bars. So long as a violator could escape with a small fine, he snapped his fingers at the law. But prison life has no charms.

While the action of the court is interpreted by the prohibitionists to mean law enforcement, the more liberal regard it has as a studied effort to secure a repeal of the prohibition law, by making it obnoxious. If the latter is the real object, the outcome will no doubt be a high license law which, after law, is regarded as the potent method of regulating the liquor traffic.

MYTHICAL MILLIONS.

Various newspapers in Northern Ohio are exploiting the story that "prominent lawyers of New York" (no names mentioned, you see) are about to close up two years' work, "which will cause the transfer of property in Manhattan island, worth about one billion dollars." Briefly, the claim is that the present owners of the entire area of Harlem, part of Central Park, and a long stretch of valuable water front, have no good title; that the real ownership is in the heirs of twenty-three men who were created a corporation known as "the town of Harlem" between 1664 and 1668; and that the present owners can be dispossessed in favor of these heirs.

It is more than likely that these unnamed "prominent lawyers" are playing a little game in order to line their own pockets. It is not to be supposed that a movement of this importance could be on foot in New York City without the newspapers of that city knowing of it. Not a line has ever been printed by any of them concerning it. This fact alone brands it as a probable swindle to any newspaper man. Besides, New York has a statute of limitations; and peaceable and uncontested occupation for two centuries and nearly a half certainly gives a valid title, especially as the lands were disposed of by the twenty-three incorporators, either by sale or by heirship at law upon their deaths. The "prominent lawyers" say they had no right to dispose of this property individually, after it was allotted in severalty, but that the transfer could be made legally only by the corporation. This is a very doubtful proposition, and it is hardly possible it can be supported by the courts—if the case ever comes before them, which is extremely improbable.

PUNISHING THE CRIMINALS.

The force of civilized public opinion never had a more striking illustration than in the forcing of Russia to vigorous steps in investigating and punishing those responsible for the atrocious massacre of Jews at Kisheneff. No less than 800 arrests have been made, and their preliminary examinations have resulted in sending 350 persons to prison to await trial in the lower courts, while 450 have been sent to the court of appeals, 53 of them being indictments for manslaughter. The trials will take place in September.

These outrages brought out strong expressions of horror and detestation from the people of all civilized countries; and it is remarkable testimony to the progress of civilization in even autocrat-ruled Russia that her officials are constrained, by the mere force of public opinion, to take the most energetic measures to bring the criminals to punishment.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

When Mr. Hanna was approached by an interviewer in connection with the talk of running him for the vice presidency, he curtly remarked that he would refuse the position on the ticket, even if nominated. When it was suggested that the pressure of his friends might compel him to accept he sarcastically inquired if that was not a joke. His attitude regarding the second position in the nation is that of the average American citizen. We esteem the vice presidency too lightly.

Within sixty years—the period from 1840 to 1901, inclusive—there have been five vice presidents to succeed to the chief magistracy. The list comprises John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur and Theodore Roosevelt. In other words, in sixteen presidential terms, dating from the inauguration of William Henry Harrison, to the close of the second term to which McKinley was elected, 31 per cent of the vice presidents have succeeded to a presidential vacancy caused by death. This is nearly one in three. The law of probabilities alone should make us very careful in the selection of candidates for second place. No man should be named merely on geographical grounds, nor because of purely political reasons alone. He should be in all respects a fit man for the Presidency. Of the five vice presidents who have succeeded to that office, Arthur and Roosevelt were the only two entirely fit for its duties. Tyler and Johnson proved renegades to their party, besides lacking the higher qualities for the place; and Fillmore was a nonentity, in the same class as Polk and Buchanan.

Then nomination of Mr. Roosevelt next year is practically settled. The feature of interest in the Republican national convention of 1904 will center on the nomination for second place. The men who are most fit are not seeking the nomination. Governor Taft, of the Philippine commission, would be a most excellent choice, but he is too useful where he is. Secretary of State John Hay is another fit man; so is Secretary of War Root, but he is unavailable as Roosevelt's running mate, as both are from New York, and the constitution prohibits both President and vice president being elected from the same state. Iowa has two good men—Senator Dolliver and Governor Cummins; Senator Foraker is another fit Ohioan; and the names of many others will occur to the reader who is informed as to our public men.

Perhaps one reason why Americans whoe become deservedly prominent in public life aspire directly to the presidency is that no vice president has been chosen President since Martin Van Buren, who was elected to that office in 1836, while serving as vice president, in Jackson's second term. This has been one of the things which has made aspirants to the higher position fight shy of the lower. The election of Mr. Roosevelt next year will break this tradition, and may lead to a higher value being put upon the second place.

ELASTIC CURRENCY NEEDED.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, the next speaker of the national house of representatives, has denied making the remarks recently attributed to him—that there would be no currency legislation at the coming session of Congress. The publication of the statements which Mr. Cannon has declared untrue has been a benefit to the cause, however. It led to a wide discussion all over the country. Newspapers in all sections took the matter up, and it has been made plain to the politicians and legislators that the popular demand is strong that a more elastic currency, well safeguarded, shall be provided by the Fifty-eighth Congress.

Business men are coming to see that it is unwise and possibly dangerous to confine the bank note currency of the country to an amount fixed by the amount of United States bonds that can be deposited as collateral with the secretary of the Treasury. With the great expansion of our industries and commerce, the business world needs more currency. It needs a system by which, in times of special demand, such as occurs each year when the crops are moving to market, there can be an expansion of circulation beyond the normal; and when the extra demand for currency is over, the plan adopted must provide for the retirement of the emergency issue, and a contraction of the currency volume to its normal dimensions.

Many people forget that "elasticity" is not only the property of stretching when force is applied, but of returning to the normal when that force is removed. They think only of the expansion of the currency. But if the currency is not reduced to normal when the occasion for its expansion is over, then we have inflation, with all its dangers. An inflated currency does quite as much damage as an inelastic one.

Major James H. Dooley, a leading financier of Richmond, Va., expressed the whole matter very tersely to a representative of the New York Commercial one day recently. He said that "President Roosevelt has declared that the adaptation of the currency to the expansion of the country's business is the most important question to be solved by aggressional wisdom. The business of the country concurs with the President and waits upon Congress. It has waited upon Congress for years, while the Baltimore convention, the Indianapolis conference, committees of Congress, secretaries of the Treasury and chambers of commerce have vainly urged action. The agitation of this subject has tended to develop the fact that there is a strong and growing feeling throughout the business and financial world in favor of what is called an elastic currency. Public sentiment demands that Congress shall give the banks power to issue an emergency currency, to meet and avert extraordinary danger in times of great stringency and distress." This demand is becoming so urgent that Congress will do well to heed it, and prepare a measure which will give to the country what it needs.

TWENTY YEARS IN EGYPT.

It is now twenty years since England assumed virtual control of Egypt. The nominal power still remains with the Khedive, who is a titular vassal of the Sultan of Turkey; but Egyptian finances are in the hands of Lord Cromer, appointed by Great Britain, and he wields more actual power than does the khedive. The latter has the title and the empty honors, while Lord Cromer has the power and responsibility.

In 1879, the khedive, Ismail I, grandfather of the present ruler, Abbas Hilmi, was compelled to abdicate by the joint action of Great Britain and France, on the ground that this step was necessary to protect the interests of these two nations in the Suez canal. Mohammed Tewfik, a son of Ismail, succeeded to the throne, but the finances of the country were placed under the control of two comptrollers-general, Great Britain and France each appointing one. Then came the military revolt of 1882. On January 18, 1883, after British troops had overcome the rebellion, the khedive issued a decree abolishing the dual control, and appointing a British financial adviser as a member of the government. This is the post held by Lord Cromer.

British control has been the best thing possible for Egypt and her people. They have prospered as they have not done for centuries. Taxation has been reduced, but the revenues are ample for the needs of the governmnt, bcause they are honestly used, and not stolen by corrupt Egyptian officials. Banks have been established, and the natives can now borrow money without paying exorbitant interest to usurers. The postal savings bank has 14,000 depositors—and this in a country where thrift among the common people was formerly unknown. Provision has been made for popular education. The total imports into Egypt last year amounted to $75,000,000, about double what they were in 1882, and the exports in that time have increased from 60 millions to 80 millions. All this is the result of British control. The building of the mighty Nile dam at Assouan will add largely to the area available for tillage, by furnishing water for irrigation.

As the result of the war with the Khalifa and the fanatical Moslem Arabs of the Soudan, that enormous area on the Upper Nile, since 1899, has been ruled by Great Britain and Egypt together, the flags of the two countries being used jointly. This territory is ruled by a governor general appointed by the khedive with the assent of England. The Egyptian army was reorganized in 1883, and placed under a British commander-in-chief, who has the Egyptian title of the Sirdar. The present Sirdar is Major General Reginald Wingate.

That Egypt will eventually become in name as it is now in reality, a British dependency, is perfectly certain. When this step will be taken depends upon circumstances. When the long-expected dissolution of the Turkish empire comes, Egypt and the area on both sides of the Suez canal will fall to England; for it is of the greatest importance to her to hold the route to her great Indian empire.

SPECULATING IN STOCKS.

There is a very great deal of stock speculation in the United States. It is by no means confined to the stock exchanges of New York and other cities. There is no city of any size but is a profitable field for brokers, because of the tendency of the American people to take "flyers" on the stock market.

A writer in the New York Times, discussing this matter, gives an example of dealing in stocks, showing the possibilities both of profit and loss. It is interesting enough to reproduce.

Mr. Bjones buys 100 shares of stock let us say, at 70, and carries it 30 days, when he sells at 72.

His gross profit is	$200
Less commission	25
	$175
Less interest 30 days at $1 a day	30
Net profit	$145

That is all right from the investor's standpoint. But he has probably an even chance to lose. Let us suppose the market has gone against him, and he sells at two points lower than he bought, in order to prevent greater loss. Then the account stands:

The gross loss is	$200
Commission (same as when he wins)	25
Interest (ditto)	30
Net loss	$255

The two propositions are widely different. As the Times man points out, if Mr. Bjones should make three winnings at $145, he would be $435 ahead of the game. Three losings would put him $765 behind it. Suppose he makes 25 plays. To escape making any losses at all, he must win 16 of them, netting $2,320, and losing nine equal to $2,295, with a clear winning of $35. The game appears to be about as hazardous as betting on the turn of a card in the lair of the festive tiger.

UNION OF CHURCHES.

The Congregational, Methodist and United Brethren societies have taken the first active steps to bring about church unity. Plans are being formulated for submission to the respective conferences and within the next two years it is thought these three denominations will be amalgamated or at least operating under a joint agreement.

One of the features will be the combining of the various foreign mission bodies so that the three churches will have one set of missionaries instead of three in the field, thus reducing the expense and increasing the efficiency of the work.

The movement is fraught with importance to the religious world and may ultimately result in a union of all Protestant churches. The time is past when any one denomination can lay claim to being nearer the throne than another. The vital principle of true religion cannot be appropriated by any sect or denied another. One may believe in baptism while another may reject it and yet both be true Christians. Conscience, when analyzed, is much the same in everyone; and the man who follows its dictates is pretty apt to land on the right shore. We call ourselves Christians and others heathens or pagans, but a comparison of history will cause the student to wonder which is the Christian, and which the heathen. The great key to religious living is temperance, and the man who is temperate in all things is obeying God's laws, which are the laws of moral and physical health.

Our learned translators and interpreters are responsible for the different creeds, and if we must believe in their sincerity we would prefer to think many of them ignorant rather than that the word of God is so ambiguous and obscure. Sooner or later, we may have one standard of interpretation and when we do, church unity in its completest sense will be accomplished. Efforts of the three large denominations, as already indicated, are in the right direction and if successful will operate in favor of a broader and more tolerant Christian spirit throughout the world.

SMALLPOX IN DOGS.

The health authorities of Cleveland have made an astonishing discovery—that dogs can contract smallpox. In a family of five persons, three were found suffering from the disease, and the whole five were taken to the hospital. The family dog was found to be also a victim, and was taken along.

This is probably the first authenticated case of the liability of the canine race to contract this loathsome disease, and is of importance as showing another source of infection. An animal with the disease can spread it to other dogs, which in turn can infect the households to which they belong. Hereafter health officers must quarantine the family dog as well, in cases where this disease appears.

No doubt vaccination would give immunity to dogs as well as humans, and persons owning valuable animals would do well to have them vaccinated. By the way the alarming increase in this disease all over the country is coincident with the rise of a stubborn and silly disbelief in the value of vaccination. When a whole community, without exception, has been properly vaccinated, the disease is unknown.

HARRIET LANE DEAD.

Harriet Lane Johnston died at Narragansett Pier on July 3. She is best remembered, no doubt, as Miss Harriet Lane, the young and lovely mistress of the White House from 1857 to 1861, during the administration of her bachelor uncle, James Buchanan. Her reign as "first lady of the land" was marked by grace and dignity. She was the hostess at the Executive Mansion at the time King Edward VII, then the boyish Prince of Wales, visited the United States, and to her tact and social skill was due much of the pleasure of his trip. At his coronation, the king sent Mrs. Johnston, who was visiting in London, a special invitation, and she was an honored guest on the occasion. Miss Lane married Mr. Johnston in 1866, and she has made her home since then in Washington, where she had a wide circle of friends, who esteemed her highly for her noble character and refined manners.

WHAT SELLS A BOOK?

The difference in opinion between literary critics and the reading public as to the merits of a book, is one of the unexplained facts of the literary field. The same differences appears between the judgment of the "readers" for publishing houses, who read the manuscript of books offered for publication and pass upon their merits as sellers, and that of the general public. David Harum was offered to many publishers, whose readers unhesitatingly recorded adverse verdicts; but when it finally found a sponsor, the people bought it by tens of thousands.

No one can tell, apparently, what is the secret of success in a book No one knows how to obtain popular favor for it Publishers would be glad to find a method of telling, from reading a manuscript, whether the book will be a winner or not. The publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. recently inclosed in each copy of a new book a postal card addressed to themselves, requesting the purchaser of the volume to mark which of the reasons printed thereon actuated him in buying it. Some 500 replies were received, with the following result:

	Replies.	Per cent.
Was it because you saw it advertised?	59	12
Was it because you saw it reviewed?	49	10
Was it because a friend recommended it?	69	14
Was it because the bookseller recommended it?	125	26
Was it because you had read the author's previous works?	76	16
Was it because you were attracted by the title?	2	..
Was it because you were attracted by the colored illustrations?	12	9
Was it because you were attracted by its general appearance?	36	9
Was it for some reason not here stated?	24	5

The results show that the persuasive powers of the bookseller sold the largest number; familiarity with the author came next; the recommndations of friends were third; advertisements brought the next largest returns, and the reading of reviews of it came fourth. It is singular that colored pictures and attractive getup so greatly influenced the sale. Unfortunately, the figures obtained do not add anything to the knowledge previously possessed by publishers as to the factors of success with a new work.

BORAX NOT HARMFUL.

Last December, the department of agriculture opened a boarding-house at which a dozen or more clerks were given free board, on condition that they would eat only the food there furnished, and submit to the regimen for a period of six months. It was understood that this investigation was undertaken by Dr. Wiley to test the claim set up by Germany that meats in which borax or boric acid are used as preservatives are unhealthy—on which plea American meats were barred from the empire.

The doctor very properly refused to give out any statements whatever during the six months of experimentation, and some of the wags among the newspaper boys amused themselves by telling funny fictions concerning the diet. The most notable of these was that the "free boarders" all were acquiring delicate pink complexions—a statement utterly false, of course. But it caused Dr. Wiley to be deluged with letters from sallow-complexioned women and venders of complexion nostrums and face washes, eager to try the borax treatment.

Dr. Wiley has not yet made public the details of his experiment, beyond the fact that these preservatives of meats, used in proper quantities, are not harmful to bodily health. A full report will be prepared, and then made public. In October Dr. Wiley will take another class of free boarders, and experiment for six months on articles preserved by the use of salicylic acid.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

That Jewish Petition.

The Kisheneff petition of the B'nai B'rith may yet reach the czar because of a quarrel between Ministers DeWitte and Plehwe. The former is friendly to the United States and will attempt to have the peition advanced over Plehwe's objections. The Russian ambassador in London has refused to receive from the Catholic Herald a petition relative to the treatment of negroes in the United States. It is said the petition will be forwarded directly to the czar.

A Mysterious Conference.

All the prominent Russian officials in China, Manchuria and Korea last week gathered in secret session at Kinchau. Nobody knows what they did there, but the supposition is that they considered war measures. It is strongly intimated that one outcome of the conference may be an announcement of Russia's determination to hold Manchuria, on the plea that the attitude of Japan makes evacuation dangerous and inexpedient for the present. This will amount to an announcement that Russia is ready for hostilities with Japan. This may have some effect in abating the warlike enthusiasm of the Japanese, who now seem convinced that Russia is only "bluffing," but there will be no news in the announcement. Everybody knows that Russia will never loosen her grip on Manchuria except under forcible pressure.

Irish Land Bill.

After a ten days' debate, the Irish land purchase bill passed the committee of the house of commons amid loud cheers from the Nationalists. As we understand the matter, this means that the house has considered the bill in detail and approved each detail. The bill comes before the house now for final action. As the Nationalists appear to be pleased with it, there is no doubt that it will be passed soon and sent up to the house of lords. There, as is usually the case, the discussion will be of a perfunctory character and will end with an approval of the measure. Mr. Wyndham appears to be so desirous of conciliating the Nationalists that he announced upon the completion of the committee stage of the bill that the proposes next year, if still in office, to introduce a bill to deal with the grievances of Irish laborers. Naturally the announcement eleicited more cheers from the Nationalists.

Our Troops in Cuba.

American troops are being withdrawn from Cuba. There are now only four companies of coast artillery on the island, and these will probably be retained to guard the coaling stations which the United States will establish. Cuba is doing very well in taking care of itself and needs but little of Uncle Sam's assistance. And it knows that when it does want help it will not have to go far to get it.

Lipton Is Confident.

Sir Thomas grows more confident of winning the cup every day. He is reported as saying: "I expect to lift the cup with Shamrock III, and she'll win her three straight races by at least five minutes' margin, barring accidents." He has seen Reliance tested, has tried out Shamrock III against her running mate in American waters, and feels just as happy as a big sun-flower. It is fair to admit that the surface indications at the present time of writing justify Sir Thomas's hopeful prophesyings. Reliance greatly encouraged her backers a week or so ago by making new records in sailing the thirty-knot course off Sandy Hook, fifteen knots to windward and return, in 3 hours, 4 minutes, 27 seconds. But on July 6 Shamrock III sailed over this course in 2 hours, 58 minutes, 3 seconds, beating Reliance's best time as easily as Reliance had smashed the former record. Clearly, Sir Thomas has reason for confidence.

The Canal Treaty.

Late advices from Bogota seem to indicate that the prospects of the canal treaty are now regarded as more favorable than they were generally held to be some time ago. There still exists a strong opposition to ratification, but the belief is growing that the antagonism to the treaty is losing ground. The opposition seems to be grounded at present mainly upon the insufficiency of the payments provided for by the treaty. The suggestion is made that the indemnity provided for should be doubled in amount, and that the annual rental should be increased. Some effect has undoubtedly been produced by the threat of secession by Panama, which has brought over to the support of the treaty some who were regarded as uncompromising enemies of ratification. The president of Colombia has also brought very powerful pressure to bear in favor of the treaty, and the belief now is that, in the house of representatives at least, he has secured a strong majority.

Cuban Army Claims.

The government of Cuba is considerably and not unreasonably alarmed by the discontent of the veterans of the Cuban revolutionary army, who have not yet received their promised pay and seem inclined to resort to extreme measures to force a settlement of their claims. To pay those already presented would take fully $75,000,000. Where the Cuban government is to get this much money is a question. It must, of course, be borrowed; and it must be borrowed outside the country. Seventy-five millions would be a staggering debt for a poor young republic to start with. If the loan were made by a foreign nation, other than the United States, the foreign creditor would acquire a hold on Cuba's future that the United States would not regard with equanimity. Moreover, so great a matter, politically, can be kindled by a very little spark of discontent in a Latin-American republic that this question of the pay of the revolutionary army may easily become a menace to the stability of the Cuban government. Obviously the first thing for the Cuban government to do is to order a sweeping revision of the roll of the revolutionary army. But it is doubtful whether the administration of President Palma is strong enough to take such a step. President Palma is in an unpleasant dilemma. Apparently he has no choice except between permitting the republic to be outrageously swindled or provoking a revolution.

Hawaiian Native Movement.

The Hawaiian legislature has defeated the plan to appropriate money for the promotion of immigration from the United States. An increase of intelligent and industrious workingmen is confessedly needed there; but the Hawaiians are worried lest Americans come there in such number as to outvote them and control the government. Perhaps it would be better for the welfare of the islands if that should happen, but the Hawaiians naturally do not think so. They have an organization called the Order of Kamehameha, made up of voters whose avowed purpose is to retain Hawaii for the Hawaiians; and it is to the influence of this organization, doubtless, that the recent vote in Parliament is to be attributed. But though they may decline to assist Americans to come among them they cannot prevent their coming if they pay their own traveling expenses; and Americans will certainly flock thither just as soon as it is conclusively shown that good money and plenty of it can be made on the islands. That is not the case just now, which accounts for the fact that at present Americans constitute only about 4 per cent of the population.

Achievements of the New Steel Trust Executive

WILLIAM ELLIS COREY

Pittsburg, July 11.—William Ellis Corey, president of the Carnegie Steel company, selected as assistant to Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, and virtually his successor, while not as picturesque, is very similar to the steel combine president. He is a thorough mill mechanic, a splendid executive officer, a man of action, cool, skilled, experienced, and one to be depended upon.

A personal friend of Mr. Schwab, he undoubtedly owes much of his later success to the friendship and keen perception of that steel master, yet in Pittsburg his promotion is regarded as due to Andrew Carnegie, H. C. Frick and J. Pierpont Morgan himself.

Mr. Corey is distinctly a Pittsburg product. He was born May 4, 1866, in Braddock, where the first great mills of Carnegie were operated. He is a son of a retired coal merchant, who still lives. Young Corey attended the public schools of Braddock until he was sixteen years of age, when he decided to follow his boyish companions and begin his life work in the Carnegie mills.

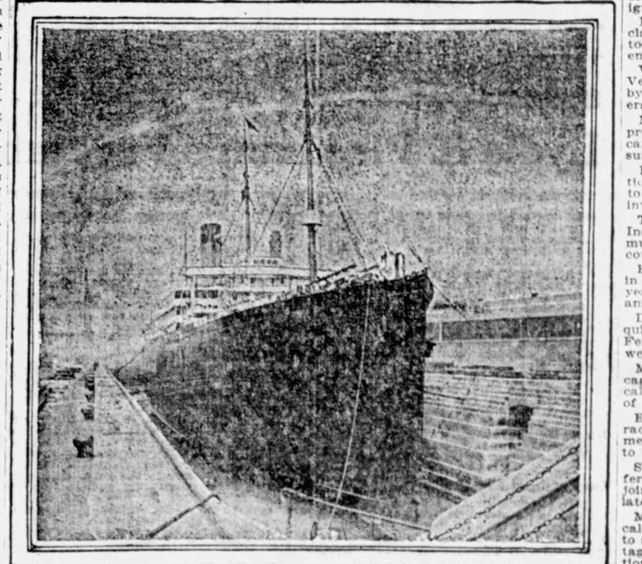
His rise was rapid, as talent and industry were always closely watched for by Mr. Carnegie. He was transferred to one of the plate mills of the Homestead steel works, another of the great plants of the Carnegie company, and it was not long until his commercial training gained him a promotion to the order department of the same plant.

At twenty-one he was made superintendent of the plate mill to which duties were soon added those of superintendent of the open hearth steel department. It was not long until he was advanced to superintendent of the armor plate department, regarded as the most important and difficult department in the mill.

When Charles M. Schwab was made president of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, to succeed John G. A. Leishman, now United States ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Corey was made general superintendent of the entire Homestead works to succeed him. That was in 1895 when he was not thirty years old.

The Carnegie company not long after purchased the Carrie blast furnaces across the Monongahela river at Rankin, and built the big axle works at Howard, and these were placed in charge of Mr. Corey, in addition to his duties at Homestead. In these positions Mr. Corey's success was very marked.

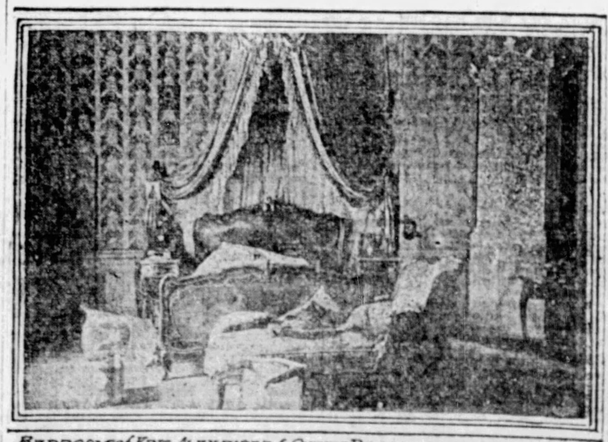
LATEST ADDITION TO THE GREAT TRANS-ATLANTIC FLEET



THE NEW WHITE STAR LINER ARABIC IN DRY DOCK AT LIVERPOOL JUST BEFORE SAILING FOR NEW YORK.

New York, July 11.—The arrival of the new White Star liner Arabic from Liverpool, marked the addition of another giantess of the sea to the already considerable fleet of the great transatlantic steamships.

WHERE ASSASSINATION OF SERVIA'S MONARCH OCCURRED



BEDROOM of KING ALEXANDER & QUEEN DRAGA AS IT WAS ON THE DAY FOLLOWING THE TRAGEDY

The above is the first photograph of the room in the palace where Servia's sovereigns were assassinated, received in America. On being attacked, the king and queen rushed into the little room adjoining, the door of which is seen on the left, and there met their deaths, the bodies being afterward thrown from the windows.

Current Events.

Steam carriage for the emperor of Japan just completed at Toledo.

News of the complete defeat of the rebellious tribes in Morocco confirmed.

King of Italy postpones his visit to France because of illness of the Pope.

William Ernest Henley, poet and collaborator with Stevenson, dies at London.

Seventeen persons hurt in political riot in Hungary; troops called to restore order.

Secretary Root takes steps to prevent use of "influence" in awarding of army contracts.

King Edward reviews Honorable artillery company that is about to visit United States.

Will of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston contains bequests of $360,000 for educational purposes.

Chicago's present population is 2,231,000, according to the estimates of the city directory authorities.

Official of postoffice department predicts several important arrests soon as result of investigation.

President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark university, at educators' convention advocated tax on bachelors.

Indianapolis (Ind.) negro leaders preparing to avert war by driving out shiftless members of that race.

Chicago health department announces Italian physician's discovery of a serum which prevents consumption.

Missouri Pacific fast mail crashes into "stalled" excursion train, killing three persons and injuring 50 others.

Accident to John Webber, alleged "gentleman" burglar, discloses hoard of plunder worth $5,000 in his home.

Italian circles regard Cardinal Vannutelli as most probable choice of college of cardinals to succeed Pope Leo.

Fire at Thingvalla Line pier, in Hoboken, N. J., imperils many lives and causes property loss of over $500,000.

Prof. Rossoni tells of his amusement at strength of Pope's mental condition when he paid his first visit to sick room.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, it is said, is to be promoted to rank of major general. Opposition to confirmation is predicted.

Situation in Bulgaria is serious. Sofia is practically in a state of siege, and Prince Ferdinand's position is critical.

Engagements between Bulgarians and Turks reported on the frontier, each accusing the other of invading neutral zone.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern directors to create a bond issue of $50,000,000 to repay loans and for other purposes.

Berlin Medical society's tuberculosis commission reports that animal consumption is not the cause of human consumption.

J. W. Cummins, cashier of Cornwall Bank at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, is arrested after confessing to defalcation of $50,000.

Crop averages on July 1, compiled by the government from preliminary returns, show a decrease on corn and wheat.

German merchants complain that the new meat law is diverting the trade in American meats and lard to Belgium and Holland.

Government determined to stamp out the peonage system in the southern states. Special counsel appointed to prosecute cases.

President Roosevelt enjoyed an outing at "Slabsides," the mountain home of John Burroughs, the naturalist, near Poughkeepsie.

Secretaries Root and Moody agree upon joint board to govern improvements and other matters in which both branches of service are connected.

Educators in convention at Boston discuss manners and morals of modern college life and favor some direct influence to guide the students.

At a special session of the Turkish ministerial council the war party insists on Turkey's right to occupy strategic points on the Bulgarian frontier.

Secretary of State Hay will not resign from cabinet; he and President Roosevelt in accord over Russian massacre petition and open door in Manchuria.

Reason for war talk in China said to be that in conference at Port Arthur Russia invited China to participate and ignored Japan and England.

Lecturer on Russian institutions declares, at University of Chicago, that autocracy in czar's land is doomed to be engulfed in wave of democracy.

Warship Bancroft will be ordered to Venezuela by Secretary Moody to release by force if needed five American steamers held by revolutionary forces.

Navy department has taken steps to prevent further interference with American shipping in the Orinoco river by insurgents or government forces.

Postmaster General Payne's indisposition alarms his friends and forces him to give up the personal conduct of the investigation in his department.

The Rev. J. B. Sulger, Terre Haute, Ind., in sermon declared race problem must be faced and that best efforts of country's leading men are needed.

Edward Carter, who fed pepper to bears in Wilkesbarre (Pa.) summer garden four years ago, returned, was recognized by animals and ejected to quiet them.

Dun's review of trade says business has quickly responded to improved conditions. Fewer labor disputes and seasonable weather factors in the improvement.

Mrs. Enrich, aged 19, formerly of Chicago, now living in New York, meets all callers with a revolver in the absence of her husband, as she fears burglars.

Edward Barton, a horse trader and race follower at Mason City, Ill., shot two merchants of the town for asking him to pay bills; both injured men may die.

Secretaries Root and Moody held conference to discuss plans for appointing joint board of army and navy to formulate complete system of national defense.

Missouri Negro Republican league called to meet at Springfield, August 4-6, to settle problems or "leave them as heritage for destruction of future generations."

Prof. Wiley of the agricultural department to conduct new series of experiments this fall for the purpose of determining effect of tobacco on the human system.

Dr. Charles Stiles, of marine hospital service, believed to have discovered mosquito destroying germ, which may help to get rid of pest through artificial propagation.

New Brunswick (N. J.) residents suffering from plague of mosquitoes and state entomologist begged for relief; $10,000 appropriation made in 1902 for their extermination.

William Rheat hanged at Lincoln, Neb., while his attorneys were making arguments in court to secure writ restraining sheriff until legality of execution could be settled.

Second operation for accumulation of fluid in the pleura performed upon the Pope Friday morning, and quite a quantity of matter removed; pontiff bore operation well.

Danger of war between Russia and Japan believed by Port Arthur commercial official to be increasing; Russian government building at New-Chwang erected in public square.

John B. Weber, of Buffalo, declares Russian restrictive laws are responsible for persecution and sufferings of the Jews, and declares United States has right to protest.

Dietary experiments to reduce cost of living concluded in Chicago by agricultural department; four persons found able to live one week for $5.53, with plenty of wholesome food.

Gen. Young will be promoted at once to command of United States army in place of Gen. Miles, who retires August 8; Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood and S. S. Sumner to be major generals.

Director of the Mint Roberts sees no cause for anxiety in gold exports, explaining it on the ground that the United States is producing gold while France, Germany and other countries are not.

National Educational association adopts resolutions urging permanent tenure for teachers, proper compensation, support of schools by local taxation and necessity for inculcation of respect for the law.

John Terrell, a wealthy farmer of Indiana, murders his son-in-law by shooting as the latter was lying on an operating table waiting to have a leg amputated, the result of a previous wound inflicted by Terrell.

Christian Endeavorers at Denver, Colorado, convention urged by President Francis E. Clark to increase society's membership 10 per cent, yearly for ten years; nearly 2,000 societies formed in six months; officers re-elected.

Negro slums of New Orleans more orderly than white tenderloin of that city or of smaller northern cities; vice of whites brazen and open, while negroes keep to themselves; attacks on white women blamed to field laborers unused to civilization.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

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The Blade

Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Misses' Sailor Blouse, No. 9031.

A new and very attractive model is shown here developed in ecru linen with

9031—Misses' Sailor Blouse. 12, 14 and 16 years.

white linen trimmings. The blouse is simply adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams, blouses slightly at the back and is quite full in front, partly covering a belt of light brown velvet. The yoke facing in back is straight, while the front yoke forms fancy points and is provided with tiny pockets on each side. A broad sailor collar completes the neck, forms round revers and is square at the back. The ends are drawn close under a smart cravat of self fabric. The waist is slipped on over the head and does not have any front opening. The pattern provides a shield that fastens to the belt, back and front, and is finished with a standing collar. The blouse is unlined. A broad box-plait on top of the one-piece bishop sleeve is fastened securely below the elbow with a large star. An anchor is embroidered near the shoulder. The sleeves are very wide at the lower edge where the fullness is arranged on shallow cuffs. Bands of tan on the white shield, collar, cravat and cuffs, give the effect of a braid trimming.

Blouses in this style are made of serge, cheviot, flannel, pique, linen and cotton cheviot, with contrasting material for collar and shield. To make the blouse for a miss of 14 years will require one and one-half yards of material 44 inches wide, with three-quarters yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9031, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Cape With Stole Collar, No. 9043, and Triple Skirt, No. 9044.

The costume illustrated is made of navy blue and white polka dot voille, with bands of white lace for trimming. The cape is of circular shaping, fitted on the shoulders with small darts. It hangs loosely, falling in soft ripples at the hem, which is finished with two bands of lace. A square lace collar completes the neck and is extended in long stole ends that are finished with fancy ornaments. Frequently these stoles are made separate from the capes, and may be worn by themselves if the cape is too heavy.

The skirt is made over a circular foundation of taffeta, forming the lower part of the skirt. It is very wide at the hem, sweeping well in the back and touching the ground in front. The middle flounce is applied to the silk foundation, while the upper one is included in the belt with it. The skirt is fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts, and closes invisibly at the center back in habit style. The upper flounce fits quite closely. The middle one ripples at the hem, and the lower one is very full. Each flounce is finished with bands of lace. Skirts in this style are more suitable for tall, slender figures than short ones.

Costumes in this mode may be made of etamine, veiling, albatross, pongee, soft silks or any of the new mercerized wash

9043—Ladies' Cape with Stole Collar. 9044—Ladies' Triple Skirt. Cape, 34, 38 and 42 inch bust. Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

fabrics that are so silky in appearance. The skirt and cape are trimmed with bands of self fabric embroidered with French knots or lace applique and ribbon.

To make the cape in the medium size will require one and one-half yards of material 22 inches wide, with one and one-half yards for collar. The pattern, No. 9043, is cut in sizes for a 34, 38 and 42-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium will require five yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9044, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch measure.

Girls' Dress, No. 9040.

White brilliantine has, in a measure, taken the place of flannel for dressy frocks to be worn on cool days at the mountains or seashore. The fabric is particularly beautiful in cream white. It is shown here trimmed with cluny lace and pale blue ribbon. The waist is made over a fitted body lining that closes in the center back and is faced with lace to form a yoke. Two tucks extend from yoke to belt at the back and the closing is made with small turquoise buttons. Two forward turning plaits on each side of the front form a vest in the center that is heavily machine stitched in pale blue. A broad sailor collar finishes the edge of the yoke and is embroidered in blue anchors. One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm

9040—Girl's Dress. 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

well and are very wide at the lower edge where the fullness is arranged on lace wristbands.

The skirt is gathered at the upper edge and attached to the body portion, the joining being concealed by a sash that ties in a bow at the back. A broad band of lace is applied at the top of the hem. Dresses in this style are made of flannel, serge, linen, pique, galatea and cotton chevlot, with contrasting material for trimming. If made entirely of one fabric the collar shield and vest should be trimmed with fancy braid or mercerized gimp.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require three and one-half yards of material 36 inches wide, with one-half yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9040, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Ladies' Shirt Waist, No. 9034.

White brilliantine is used for this stylish shirt waist. This fabric is most appropriate for waists to be worn on cool days at the seashore or mountains. The pattern provides a glove-fitted lining which may be used or not as preferred. The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down close to the belt, where slight fullness is arranged in tiny plaits. It is faced with material to a pointed yoke depth. The waist closes in front with large pearl buttons and button holes worked through a broad box-plait on the plastron. This is wide at the top and tapers toward the belt in a becoming manner. Two deep tucks in the full front are stitched down part way and provide fullness that forms a blouse over the narrow blue belt. A plain collar completes the neck, with a small blue tie that emphasizes the tailored effect of the waist. One-piece bishop sleeves fit the arm closely from shoulder to elbow. They flare widely at the lower edge and are arranged on wristbands over which the fullness droops well at the back. Machine stitching finishes the collar, cuffs and plastron.

Waists in this style are made of linen, cotton chevlot, duck, pique, madras, flannel, wash silk and serge, with contrasting

9034—Ladies' Shirt Waist. 32, 34 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

material for collar and cuffs. Fancy buttons are quite a feature of these severe blouses.

To make the waist in the medium size will require three yards of material 36 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9034, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Ladies' Bathing Suit, No. 9039.

Marine blue brilliantine is used for this smart surf suit with fancy white braid for trimming. Women never seem to tire

9039—Ladies' Bathing Suit. 34, 38 and 42 inch bust.

of the combination for bathing suits, half the costumes this season being blue and white. The blouse is plain across the shoulders in the back and quite full at the waist in front; five deep tucks are stitched down about half way, providing stylish fullness over the bust, that blouses well at the belt. A shallow yoke extends over the shoulders giving a broad effect that is often lost when sailor collars are not worn. A rolling collar completes the neck. The blouse closes with small pearl buttons and buttonholes worked through a center box plait. The tucks in the sleeves are stitched down part way, the fulness below the tucks flaring in a ruffle at the edge. If long sleeves are desired, the pattern provides for them.

Bloomers are gathered at the upper edge and arranged on the same belt with the blouse. They are drawn in closely around the knee with an elastic or tape passed through a casing. This may also serve as a garter.

The skirt is tucked in custers of three that alternate with plain spaces. The tucks are stitched down over the hips, where the skirt is closely adjusted. The closing is made at the center back under the inverted plaits that are flatly pressed. If a full skirt is desired, the tucks need not be taken up and the skirt may be gathered at the top. Fancy braid applied on the collar, yoke and skirt makes an effective finish.

Flannel, serge, pongee, taffeta and mohair are all appropriate fabrics for this mode. Bands of the same material in different shade, fancy braid, and even lace are used for trimming.

To make the suit in the medium size will require seven yards of material 36 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9039, is cut in sizes for a 34, 38 and 42-inch bust measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Tucked Shirt Waist, No. 9045, and Tucked Skirt, No. 9047.

The dress shown here is made of white silk with Cluny lace trimming. The waist is mounted over a glove fitted lining of sheer white lawn that may be cut away at the neck, finished with lace and take the place of a corset cover. Two tucks in the back extend from shoulder to belt in V-shaped outline, a smooth adjustment being maintained under the arms. Tucks in front at the shoulders and neck are stitched down part way to form a yoke, providing ample fulness over the bust. Deep tucks extend across the fronts which blouse stylishly at the belt. The closing is made with silver buttons and buttonholes worked through a box plait that is finished with lace straps. A plain lace collar is completed with a fancy protection having a long tab in the front. One-piece bishop sleeves are fitted closely to the upper arm and very wide at the wrists, where the fulness is arranged on lace wristbands. Straps of lace trim the sleeve and motifs are applied back and front.

The skirt is made in three sections. The top is fitted smoothly around the waist and hips, with small darts and closes invisibly at the center back in habit style. Two deep tucks are arranged at the lower edge. This portion of the skirt is sheath fitting. The center section is of circular shaping, but quite scant. It is attached to the upper part of the skirt under the tuck and has three deep tucks at the lower edge. A full, circular flounce forms the lower portion of the skirt. It flares widely at the lower edge and has four deep tucks at the bottom. The flounce has a smart sweep all around and a graceful dip at the back. Bands of lace trim the spaces between the tucks.

Costumes in this style are made of Shantung, pongee, foulard or liberty satin and elaborately trimmed with lace or embroidery. There are also some charming toilettes of voille, velling, albatross and brilliantine, finished in sailor style with bands of self fabric and ma-

9045—Ladies' Tucked Shirt Waist. 9047—Ladies' Tucked Skirt. Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust. Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

chine stitching. Frequently the tucks are stitched with three or four rows of white on dark colors and black on light ones.

To make the waist in the medium size will require three yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9045, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require 5½ yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9047, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:
PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

PROMINENT CANDIDATES FOR THE PAPAL CHAIR.

ASTONISHING RALLY OF POPE

Pontiff Returns From Valley of Shadow of Death.

END WAS EXPECTED AT ANY MOMENT

Revival of Patient on Brink of Grave.

Had Been Delirious and Unconscious, and Himself Expected the End —He Gave Last Message to Rampolla.

Rome, July 14.—The most astonishing rally Pope Leo has had in his illness occurred late this afternoon, when, after apparently lapsing into a dying state, showing more alarming symptoms than ever before, he raised himself into a sitting position, insisted on getting out of bed and sat up for a few moments. That was at 6 p. m. He showed such a revival that four cardinals, Caviochioni, the tirual archbishop of Nazianza; Nocella, patriarch of Antioch; Tripepi, the prefect of the Congregation of Indulgences, and Cavagnis were permitted to enter the sick room.

At 7 p. m. this revival that had followed a delirious condition was still maintained and the patient talked with perfect lucidity.

Watching for Death.

It was thought Pope Leo lay dying this afternoon, with the end, apparently, close at hand. Delirium had followed the hallucinations of yesterday and the fainting fits of last night and this morning. The organs had gradually ceased to perform their natural functions, all processes of elimination had ceased and no more nourishment was taken. A state of coma had taken the place of sleep, and there were evidences of uraemic poisoning from the disease of the kidneys that followed from the attack of pleuro-pneumonia that first laid the pontiff low.

The Morning Bulletin.

The following medical bulletin was issued at 9:15 a. m.:

"There has been no change in the grave condition of the pope as stated last night. Pulse 92, weak. Respiration 30. Temperature 36.5 centigrade.

"LAPPONI,
"MAZZONI."

During the night the pope had several attacks of vomiting and lost consciousness. All hope was then abandoned. His condition grew worse this morning. He became drowsy, and uttered disconnected words while awake. What he seemed to enjoy most were small glasses of Tokay wine sent by Emperor Francis Joseph. The appearance of oedema, or swelling of the lower extremities, was noticed. Oxygen was again kept in readiness as the breathing of the pontiff became more difficult.

Leo Recognizes Death Approaching

Pronounced delirium came later, succeeded by times of coma.

Before lapsing into delirium the pope fully realized the extreme gravity of his condition. He asked to see Cardinal Rampolla, who entered the sick room. His holiness gave the cardinal a brief whispered message. Pope Leo also asked to receive the benediction, which was performed by Cardinal Vives y Tuto.

The news of the grave condition of the pope spread rapidly, and many cardinals and members of the diplomatic corps hurried to the vatican.

He Saw Many Visions.

The pope's condition today developed features which the doctors regarded as the most alarming since his illness began. Their judgment was based upon the brief but frequently recurring spells of delirium. Yesterday's hallucinations were not considered of the same character, that delirium being clearly the effect of nerve prostration. Today's aberations, however, convinced the doctors that the disease had advanced beyond the nerves and had affected the brain.

During the periods of delirium the patient's mind wandered and he muttered incoherently. He insisted that shadows were flitting about the room. In his lucid moments the pope, for the first time, showed a complete realization of the gravity of his condition. He asked for the Franciscan benediction, which was given by Cardinal Vives y Tuto. He specially asked to see Cardinal Rampolla, to whom he gave what it was thought might be his final word.

Cardinals Hasten to Vatican.

The increasing gravity of the situation becoming generally known, the vatican was besieged during the morning by anxious visitors, comprising practically all of the leading figures in the ecclesiastical and diplomatic world of Rome.

Towards noon no marked change was reported, but Dr. Lapponi made a brief visit to his sick daughter. This led to the belief that the doctors did not expect immediate dissolution.

As the morning progressed, the attacks of delirium became accentuated, both with regard to the length of the hallucinations and the shortness of the lucid intervals. His mutterings during delirium were not always intelligible, but they seemed to relate to the history of events of many years ago, which, being unknown to those present, neither Dr. Lapponi nor Centra succeeded in comprehending. At times the pope seemed to see again apparitions. When his attendants tried to persuade him to the contrary, the pope insisted on indicating the presence of some imaginary shadow which he not only saw, but heard, he said.

"No, no! Don't you see him? Besides he rattles the chairs and other things as he moves."

Made Supreme Effort.

It was evident that the pope was making a great effort and straining all his nerves to maintain calmness and to have his will triumph over his mental weakness. He succeeded occasionally, but an attack of delirium followed this effort, and each was stronger than the preceeding. The resistance which his frail, almost transparent body offered to disease was really marvelous.

Dr. Mazzoni was asked for an explanation, and said:

"It is a phenomenon, which, as all such phenomena, cannot be explained."

The doctors considered that death was imminent if it was to take place through cardiac paralysis or was further off if it was to come through cerebrael enami, which was the cause of the delirium.

Although the pope's mind was not as lucid as formerly, in his brighter intervals he thoroughly realized his imminent danger. This morning, after the visit of the doctors, who tried to conceal the gravity of his situation, the pontiff said to his valet, Pio Centra:

Last Message to Rampolla.

"I think I know better. My time is running short. Before it is too late I wish to speak to Rampolla."

A few minutes later Cardinal Rampolla entered the sick room and remained 15 minutes alone with the pontiff. Then the latter said:

"I now wish to have the Franciscan Benediction."

Fortunately Cardinal Vives y Tuto, who is a Capuchin, was at the vatican, and he entered the sick room and fulfilled the wish of the pope, who afterwards said he felt relieved and easy in his mind.

The moment was most solemn, the strong, bearded figure of Cardinal Vives y Tuto making a striking contrast with the emanciated, white form of Leo XIII., who seemed as though a breath of air would waft him straight to heaven.

The pope was heard to say when Cardinal Rampolla left him this morning:

"I renew to you my confidence in this supreme moment."

While Cardinal Vives y Tuto was in the sick room the pope succeeded in reciting the Confiteor and then gave the apostolic benediction to the whole Franciscan order.

LOOK FOR THE COMET

Borelli's Comet Will Be Visible to the Naked Eye.

San Jose, Cal., July 13.—Prof. W. M. Campbell, of Lick observatory, gives out the following:

"The comet discovered by Borelli at Marseilles three weeks ago, has been under observation by various members of Lick observatory staff. It promises to be an unusually interesting object. Its brightness has increased very rapidly, until it is now as easily visible as a fourth magnitude star.

"This (Monday) evening observers should experience no difficulty in detecting it about one or two degrees southwest of the bright star Alpha Cygni. Its motion is carrying it southwestward about five degrees daily.

"The orbit of the comet has been computed by Prof. Perrine. It is now in a parabola in such a way that its nearest approach to the sun will occur August 27 at a distance of about 31,000,000 miles. Its present distance from the sun is about 100,000,000 miles, and from the earth about twenty million. To the unassisted eye the comet will appear as a heavy patch of light. An acute eye should be able to detect a short tail projecting away from the sun.

"Our photos have recorded two prominent tails, each several degrees in length. While it is always unsafe to make predictions as to how bright a comet will grow, yet there is little doubt that this one will be a fairly conspicuous object in the evening sky. In fact, I expect it to be the brightest comet of the past ten years."

Honors to Our Tars.

London, July 9.—King Edward signally honored the officers of the American squadron last night at the state ball given at Buckingham palace—the climax of the visit of President Loubet. His majesty formally received Admiral Cotton, the captains of the American ships and 25 of the junior American officers and Queen Alexandra later gave them the same distinction. The ball—the first since the accession of King Edward—was a brilliant function, 2,200 guests being present, including President Loubet and his suite, practically all the ambassadors and ministers in London, the majority of the members of the royal family, prominent representatives of the nobility and officers of the American and French squadrons now in British waters.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE WILL OF POPE LEO

Papal Fortune to the Church; Personal Estate Already Divided.

Rome, July 14.—Although much has been said about the pope's will, nothing positive is yet known except that, on receiving his nephews his holiness said:

"As pope I do not possess anything, as I live by the alms of the faithful. It would be a great detriment to the church if I should destine to my family even the smallest part of what the people send me by denying themselves. As to my personal property," the pontiff continued, "I divided that among you long ago."

This declaration did not surprise any one, it being well known how strong an anti-nepotist Pope Leo has always been. When the pontiff alluded to his personal fortune he meant his patrimony, of which almost two-thirds came into his hands through the death of his uncles and brothers. Besides this he had what was called his prelatura, a sum of 40,000 scudi which for that period was a large amount, and to phich in papal times any member of a family embracing the priesthood was entitled. This was given in order to put him in a position to continue his career. In 1881 Pope Leo had all his fortune estimated and divided by Cardinal Remlez, a most distinguished jurisconselt, among his nieces and nephews, who were obliged to sign a paper declaring that they had received all they were entitled to. Later when the pope's brother, Cardinal Guiseppe, died in 1890, Pope Leo informed his relatives that he was keeping all his valuable library intact, leaving them their share in money, obliging them to sign another declaration that they had received all they could claim.

BABY WEATHER

Little Fellows Don't Like the Hot Days.

Mothers should know exactly what food to give babies in hot weather.

With the broiling hot days in July and August the mother of a baby is always anxious for the health of her little one and is then particularly careful in feeding. Milk sours quickly and other food is uncertain. Even in spite of caution, sickness sometimes creeps in and then the right food is more necessary than ever.

"Our baby boy two years old began in August to have attacks of terrible stomach and bowel trouble. The physician said his digestion was very bad and that if it had been earlier in the summer and hotter weather we would surely have lost him.

"Finally we gave baby Grape-Nuts food feeding it several times the first day and the next morning he seemed better and brighter than he had been for many days. There was a great change in the condition of his bowels and in three days they were entirely normal. He is now well and getting very strong and fleshy and we know that Grape-Nuts saved his life for he was a very, very ill baby. Grape-Nuts food must have wonderful properties to effect such cures as this.

"We grown-ups in our family all use Grape-Nuts and also Postum in place of coffee with the result that we never any of us have any coffee ills but are well and strong." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich.

The reason Grape-Nuts food relieves bowel trouble in babies or adults is because the starch of the grain is predigested and does not tax the bowels, nor ferment like white bread, potatoes and other forms of starchy food.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,500.00 cooks contest for 735 money prizes.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Washington, July 8.—President Manuel Marroquin, of Columbia, has persuaded his house of representatives to appoint a committee of nine to consider the canal treaty. The president is having difficulty

in getting the canal treaty passed by his congress, but, it is believed here that the opposition will soon be overcome and the matter arranged to the satisfaction of the United States.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Washington, July 11.—Although there was an excess of expenditures over receipts of the federal treasury during the first ten days of July amounting to $7,248,165.29, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles Hallam Keep is satisfied with the financial outlook for the government. The receipts thus far this month were $16,131,834.71, while the expenditures were $23,380,000, and at this rate in less than three months the entire surplus of $53,000,000 created during the fiscal year ending June 30 would be wiped out. Mr. Keep is not alarmed, however. He points out that the record made this month is much better than during July, 1902.

"The receipts of the first ten days of July last year," said Mr. Keep, "were $16,526,815.90, while the expenditures amounted to $26,575,000, making an excess in expenditures of $10,040,184.40. This is almost $3,000,000 less than the excess of expenditures this year. I would not be surprised to see expenditures this month exceed receipts by $15,000,000 as there are always large disbursements at the beginning of the fiscal year, but I believe that the deficit will be made up during succeeding months of the year."

The Alaska Brief.

Johnstown, Pa., July 11.—D. T. Watson, esq., of Pittsburg, who has been in Ebensburg the last two months preparing his brief in the case of the Alaskan boundary dispute, has concluded his labors and will sail in a few days for London where the commission will sit to arbitrate the matter. The brief makes more than 600 typewritten pages and will be placed in type as rapidly as finished. The book contains several maps prepared under the direction of Mr. Watson and a surveyor sent to Ebensburg by the United States government.

Chicago's Population.

Chicago, July 11.—Chicago has passed the 2,000,000 mark. The present population is, according to the publishers of the Chicago city directory for 1903, now 2,231,000.

OUR PRIZE OFFER.

We offer to readers of The Blade a valuable prize (which requires no cash outlay on their part—which cannot be said of most other prize offers) if they are able to copy this famous drawing "FOR WANT OF WORK." We do this because we are anxious to come in touch immediately with every person, young or old, who has a talent for drawing. Our offer is this:

If your copy of this drawing is even 40 per cent. as good as the original, we will give you free a six months' subscription to the American Illustrator and Home Education. This is an illustrated monthly publication.

It is our plan to leave the decision to the Art Editors of the American Illustrator and Home Education.

Please remember this: There is no money consideration whatever about this prize offer. Anybody and everybody can enter the competition.

We make this offer because we believe there are hundreds of people who have a talent for drawing and do not realize it, and we want an opportunity to interest them in this profession. We know that we can be of help to them in bringing out their artistic talent.

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CORRESPONDENCE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, BOX 902 SCRANTON, PA.

INFLUENCE IN GERMANY

Pope Leo Exercised His Power and Gained Good Will.

Berlin, July 14.—The imminent death of the pope causes general regret throughout Germany, and sincere sorrow among the Catholic people. Leo XIII maintained close relations with German politics. He exercised power over the clerical party, directing a closer alliance with the government, reconciling differences and increasing the party's influence upon public policy. Officials frankly say that Leo XIII has been one of the best popes ever known so far as his attitude toward Germany is concerned. He always showed comprehension of German affairs; smoothed out difficulties between the center party and the government, even exerting pressure upon the clerical party to carry measures like the Septennate of 1887, in order to get concessions and ecclesiastical legislation. Although the center party was opposed to the Septennate, the pope's hint sufficed to induce the whole party to abstain from voting, thus making its passage possible. The clerical party also opposed the subsequent ecclesiastical bills, but Leo's orders caused its members to change faith and vote for it. Officials further point out a recent case where the pope ordered Bishop Korum, at Treves, to withdraw the circular forbidding communion to persons patronizing the government's mixed schools. Leo XIII was directly instrumental in settling the Kulturkemp (the great Bismarckian struggle between Protestantism and Catholicism in Germany), which he followed up with a steady policy of reconciliation, thereby giving the center party a dominant political position. No expression gained greater currency in latter day German politics than "The center is trumps."

A RACE WAR.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 11.—A bloody battle between 150 Japs and the same number of Mexicans has been raging five days on the desert between Barstow and Victorville. Four are reported dead and about fifty wounded, and the end of the struggle is not in sight. The combatants are all employed by the Santa Fe railway, laying new rails, and the company has been forced to suspend operations in that section.

The Japanese and Mexicans had been working peaceably side by side for some time, but on Monday a Japanese made an insulting remark about a Mexican and the fight began.

When the two workmen came to blows, sides were quickly formed and battle lines drawn. Tools used in railroad building and boulders from the bottom of the Moiave river were the weapons and in a few minutes many heads were cracked. The Japanese were finally driven across the river amid showers of stones, almost as effective as bullets, their leader remaining in the front to the last.

Both sides entrenched behind piles of sand and many sallies have been made since. The attacking force has invariably been repulsed. Two men were killed Friday when the Japanese earthworks was stormed by the Mexicans. The foreman is making every effort to patch up a truce but the men seem determined to fight while any are left, and it may be necessary to call out the state troops to quell the fighters.

Mexicans all over the section are developing a fierce hatred for the Japanese because the latter are supplanting the Mexicans in many kinds of work, demanding less wages, as a rule, but giving more satisfaction.

BEQUEST TO THE POOR.

Chicago, July 8.—Ten thousand dollars is bequeathed to the selectmen of Chesterfield, Mass., by the will of the late Horace P. Taylor for "the benefit of the worthy poor who have never been public charges and who are disposed to earn their own support so far as they are able to do so."

Mr. Taylor, who was for years president of the Oakland National Bank of Hyde Park, was a native of Chesterfield. He died May 13, and his will has just been filed for probate.

In the distribution of his fortune of $123,000 he gives largely to other charities.

Mr. Taylor was a bachelor, and his closest relatives were first cousins, none residing in Chicago. To each is left $1,000. Three other more distant relatives get $1,000 each.

Rose Havemeyer, widow of William R Havemeyer, who died June 20 has been granted letters of administration. The estate of the late Mr. Havemeyer is valued at $18,000.

AT OYSTER BAY.

Oyster Bay, July 13.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a large party at luncheon today, at Sagamore Hill. In addition to Secretary Root and the house guests, the party included Archbishop Farley, John D. Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Riis, James R. Sheffield, Frederick W. Holls, all of New York, Judge Brentano and Civil Service Commissioner A. W. Cooley.

It was announced that the visit of Archbishop Farley was prompted by a desire to pay his respects to the President, but as he was accompanied by Mr. Crimmins, who is prominent in Catholic church affairs, it is quite certain that matters in which both the church and government are interested were discussed. It is known in fact, that Catholic questions in the Philippines were considered, the presence of Secretary Root adding materially to a full and free discussion of the subject. The visit of other members of the party was purely social, although Commissioner Cooley had one or two matters of business to bring to the President's attention.

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DISPOSED OF VALUABLES

Leo Gave Instructions Regarding Jubilee Presents.

Rome, July 14.—The pope, as though feeling that the end was really approaching, took much trouble this morning, in giving his last instructions. Speaking with evident effort, to his private secretaries, Monsignors Angali and Marzolini, his holiness repeated the instructions previously given that all the presents received by him on the occasion of his jubilee in 1888, which are of the greatest value, shall be the property of the holy see, and telling in which drawer could be found the most costly, which are to be personally delivered to his successor. With an evident feeling of sadness, the pontiff spoke of all the sacred objects he had gathered. Behind a screen in the pope's library are the presents given his holiness on the occasion of this year's jubilee. These are destined for poor churches. The pontiff expressed the hope that if he were not alive on his name day, St. Joachim's day, August 16, the usual feto would be given.

A VILLAINOUS FRAUD.

New York, July 10.—Counsel for the New York County Medical society has investigated the methods of an alleged tuberculosis cure, bearing a name similar to that of a high German physician. The concern has places of business in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and half a dozen other large cities and is said to be doing a large business on the strength of the reputation of the German specialist. It is said the attention of the district attorney has been called to their representations and a general warfare upon them is to be instituted.

Eminent physicians in this city are said to hold letters from the German doctor, denouncing the managers of the American concerns as charalatans, and urging that they be exposed and stopped from further beguiling suffering humanity in his name. The board of health has sent out a notice that the man who is known as the head of the institution, is not registered here and has no authority to practice in New York state. He is said, however, to have been graduated from a Missouri Medical college and to have been placed at the head of the concern by its promoters, because of the name he bears—the same as that of the German doctor.

A GHASTLY FIND.

Kansas City, Mo., July 8.—Dr. E. R. Mohum, who was a member of the Wellman Arctic expedition to the north in 1894, has arrived at Kansas City on his way to Washington, D. C., from Old Mexico, where he has been connected with a mining company. Dr. Mohum tells of the discovery recently of the skeletons of between 300 and 400 women in a deserted monastary, fifty miles west of Nacozari, in the mountains of Northern Mexico, in a wild and desolate part of the country. The skeletons were found by miners in search of treasure. He displays several photographs of the monastery, which shows in vivid detail the pile of human bones.

"News of the discovery," said Dr. Mohum, "has not yet reached the outside world. How the women met their deaths is a question. The skeletons might have been there a thousand years or two. I hold to the theory that the country there was first settled by the Chinese, and that perhaps these women were Chinese. The skeletons are small in size. Apparently no attempt had been made to hide the skeletons, though they were partly covered with sand and debris."

Buying Harvest Hands.

Russell, Kas., July 8.—So great is the demand for harvest hands in this section that laborers are being paid fancy prices by selling their services at auction. Bidding today on two ordinary workmen started at $2.50 and advanced to $3.25. A negro who guaranteed to stack all the grain one header could cut brought $6 per day.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Doubting disturbs the thought atmosphere to such an extent as to deprive it of all its attractive force, to bring us the thing we would. Fear or doubt is the mountain in our way; and there is no reason to harbor either in our thoughts for a single moment.

Thursday.

If you are one with all creative force, all power is yours. Hold this truth, assert it, and forever banish every evil from your consciousness.

Friday.

"Be still and know" is not a command; it is a simple statement of truth. Knowledge from within cannot come unless we are still; nor can it come if we doubt or fear.

Saturday.

All spiritual advancement is a growth. The unfolding can come no faster than you are ready for it; without discipline it may never come at all.

Sunday.

Nothing happens; there are no accidents. Then there must be a law governing all these wonderful phenomena. Only by accepting the unity of life can the law be discerned.

Monday.

All power is of Spirit, of God. You are one with God. Every noble purpose within you is born of God; and the dream of advancement is God's picture and promise of what may be yours.

Tuesday.

To control thought is the secret of all advancement, and that power to control is ours if we exercise it.—Floyd B. Wilson.

Come Out of the Valley of Gloom

EMILY S. BOUTON.

She always seems so pleasant that
I often wonder what good fairy,
By magic of some wand's flat
Decreed her moods and manners airy.
And smiles—I marvel much thereat
When care's great cross is hers to carry,
Yet be dull grief or gladness present,
She hath the art of seeming pleasant.
—Roy Farrell Greene.

There are nettles everywhere,
But smooth green grasses are more common still.
The blue of heaven is larger than the clouds.
—E. B. Browning.

The great thing in life is to learn to maintain the positive attitude towards everything that tends to weaken or depress us in body or mind. Of course it is not an easy thing to do, especially if we have allowed ourselves to descend into the valley of gloom, for in that valley all care and pain seem to possess double power. And what is really strange when one realizes it, once there, the strength to get out grows less and less, and we are finally lost to any effort to climb into the sunshine. We are living—if that can be called living—upon the negative side of things, which is the worst thing possible.

Some writer has put the truth into these lines in a vigorous, if homely, way:

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful,
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?

Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it,
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only, how did you take it.

You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why, the higher you bounce;
Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts;
It's how did you fight—and why?

You see the spirit running through these lines. It is the positive one of courage that will not accept defeat. Of course, we shall often fail to keep steadfastly upon our feet, especially when the attitude towards circumstances and environment is a new one, but the saving thing lies in getting up again and going bravely on. And suppose we go down again and again. There is no disgrace in anything but staying down.

Hold to the positive attitude. Say you will not be conquered. Recognize the truth that you have all power of resistance within you, because of the divine element in your being. That spirit only awaits recognition to give the needful force for all accomplishment.

"Come up with a smiling face." That is half the battle. It asserts the mastership of the individual over circumstances; declares that the spirit is not conquered, and this very assertion gives strength. This is what is meant by the question as to how you "tackled the trouble that came your way," whether it was "with a resolute heart and cheerful," or "with a craven soul and fearful."

I learned a lesson from our cat the other day. Lying peacefully in the shade upon what it doubtlessly feels are its own premises, a dog three times its size appeared upon the scene, and with aggressive barks charged towards Mistress Kitty. Did the cat flee? Not a bit of it. She rose to a sitting posture and then, as if in disdain, calmly eyed that barking dog as it circled around her, drawing closer at times, and then retreating a little, but apparently determined to chew the defiant little animal to rags. There must have been no small amount of power in that cat's eyes, for beside turning her head to keep them upon the dog, she made no movement. And she came out the victor! The dog finally turned away with one long, last revengeful bark and departed. Then Mistress Kitty quietly stretched herself upon the grass again to enjoy another snooze. That was her way of declaring her independence and courage.

Watching the scene from a distance, I thought when it had passed, how it typified the possible final victory over the dogs of misfortune and sickness when they bark at our heels insistently. We may not, it is true, be able to overcome at once in all things, but we can wear "the smiling face," showing that the courageous spirit is still at the fore, and will not accept defeat. And after all, to quote again the decidedly inelegant but expressive words of the versifier—

It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
It's how did you fight—and why?

Speaking of a smile and its meaning reminds me of a story told by Mr. Jacob Riis in one of his lectures recently. Pietro was a little Italian boy whose parents could neither read nor write, but who had come to this country by permission of our Government, "dead set on becoming American citizens and tremendously impressed with the privileges of that citizenship." They had not yet, however, succeeded in getting out of the slum, and little Pietro, maimed in one hand, sat day after day amidst its horrors trying to learn the letters of the alphabet and how to put them together into words, so that he might write messages back for his father and mother to their old home in Italy.

"He was a poor little maimed boy with a sober face," writes Mr. Riis, "and it wrings my heart now, the recollection of the look he gave me when I plumped out:

"Pietro, do you ever laugh?"

"I did wonst," he said.

Could aught be more pitiful than this childish explanation? What a depth of misery does it reveal, when a boy like that had lost the power to express pleasure because nothing pleasant ever entered into his life. Once he laughed! He no longer had the opportunity.

What will his future be should he live to grow to manhood? And he is only one of many. There can be no more blessed work than to let the sunlight into such lives as many workers, aroused by conditions disclosed by Mr. Riis and others, are now striving to do in the great city of New York.

There are chances of the same kind in smaller places—opportunities for taking children, if not from the "slum," yet from the streets which are their playgrounds, and teaching them about the many beautiful things that exist in nature; filling their imaginations with something that will make them turn to the good and the useful rather than to the moderately bad or the vicious. This is what the vacation schools are doing in Toledo and elsewhere, and those who are unselfishly devoting themselves to this work should be given the aid and sympathy that all such efforts for the betterment of humanity deserve.

He had lost the power of laughing, the little Pietro, one of thousands in this land of plenty. Ah, what a commentary upon our boasted civilization, when such things are possible!

The Cozy Corner

SHE DISAGREES WITH "LILY'S" OPINIONS.

In last week's Blade, "Lily G.," says: "No one has a right to say what is our duty in the matter of the number of children that are born into the world."

As far as any man has a right to say, I agree with Lily, but what will she do about the direct commands of Almighty God? In Genesis, 9:1-7, we are directed to "multiply and replenish the earth; bring forth abundantly in the earth and mutiply therein." Paul says in Timothy 5:14, "I will therefore, that the younger women marry and bear children"—not a child, but children. Paul was supposed to be inspired and to give to those who listened to him,—and for our benefit as well—the laws, and wishes of God. If this is true and if we believe the Bible to be true, I do not see how Lily or any other woman can doubt what is her duty in this respect.

Again Lily says: "Who shall say that we shall bring these souls into the world not knowing how we shall guide them aright?"

I hold that it is the duty of every parent to prepare themselves that they may know how to do this—that they may run no risk of failing to bring these souls and bodies that are given in their care, back to God who gave them, in such manner as will be acceptable to Him. If parents would give more time to teaching their children the responsibilities of fatherhood and motherhood; if young men and women would prepare for these responsibilities, instead of ignoring them, either from false modesty or thoughtlessness, there would be fewer ungodly homes, fewer anarchists and unbelievers and more of the true home-life that God intended when he "set men in families" and gave His commands to replenish the earth.

When Lily says she holds that "no one —prophet, priest or king," has a right to dictate to her, I agree, but in this matter it is the Almighty God who has "dictated"—Paul and the President simply advise, and tell what they think is best. —Polly Ann Pritchard.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

"L. C."—Suppose you should change your business for one less sedentary in its nature and see if that would not overcome the difficulty of which you speak. You might try this plan for a short time, at least. Have you tried treatment with electricity? That is found effectual in some cases.

As it seems to be in order to ask for cures for the various illnesses to which our flesh is heir, I will ask of The Blade readers if any one can tell me why I am troubled with bronchitis, during the warm weather. I have had this trouble in the winter for years, but until this summer, have been nearly free from it; this year it is very bad and I would be glad to hear of a remedy.—G. L. A.

"A Reader of The Blade" asks for a recipe for making Elderberry wine. This has been given several times in The Blade, and if any one has preserved it, and will send it, it will be given again for the benefit of this reader.

J. J. Galloway wishes that Mrs. S. B. V.. would give directions for using the remedy she recommended for eczema.

A MOTHERHOOD UNIVERSAL.

Oh, the spider, mother spider,
Has her cradle in the grass,
Made of silken web and silver,
Sunbeams plaited as they pass;
And the summer breeze is rocking
Baby spider in the net,
'Tween a drowsy poppy blossom
And a purple violet.

Oh, the oriole is singing
By her cradle in the tree
Woven dandelion satin
And a leafy filigree;
And the gentle wind is rocking
Baby orioles that dream,
To the music of a stream.

Spin your cradle, mother spider;
Rock your baby, mother bird;
In another downy cradle
Little feet and hands have stirred!
And I, who wish the singing mothers
Of the trees and grasses joy,
Must away to my own darling,
Hungry little baby boy.
—Good Housekeeping.

A Youthful Malaprop.

"Yes," said the small boy who was boasting of his father's accomplishments to a neighbor, "my father can do almost anything. He is a notary public, an apothecary, he can mend teeth, he is a doctor, and he plays on the fiddle. He is a regular jackass of all trades."—Woman's Home Companion.

A NOTED AMERICAN WOMAN.

The accompanying picture is a reproduction of the only portrait in existence showing the present appearance of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, famous as the most beautiful of all the mistresses of the White House. Mrs. Johnston has lived so quietly in Washington for many years past that when she last year emerged from her semi- retirement to attend the coronation at London there were many persons who were surprised to learn that there yet lived the most admired of all America's four-year queens. At the coronation, as on the occasion of each of Mrs. Johnston's visits to England, she was made the recipient of every social attention, these being the reciprocal courtesies extended by the British royal family in acknowledgment of the charming manner in which she entertained the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, when he visited the White House during the administration of her uncle, President Buchanan, for whom she played the hostess. Mrs. Johnston resides with her niece, Miss Kennedy, in a quaint old house in Washington, filled with priceless souvenirs, including the engravings sent by the Prince of Wales in acknowledgment of the hospitalities extended to him during his stay at the American capital. It may be noted in passing that Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Semple, the latter mistress of the White House during the Tyler administration, are the only women in Washington upon whom it is incumbent for Mrs. Roosevelt to call.

Since the above was published in the July issue of The National Magazine, Mrs. Johnston died, July third, at Narragansett Pier.

BLADE COOK.

For the Invalid.

Give to one just recovering from an illness, a little food, often, instead of offering a full meal three or four times a day. Have everything prepared as daintily as possible and present it without always consulting the invalid, who will, in all probability, never feel as if she cared to eat, whereas if something dainty and good is brought to her, she will relish it.

Sponge Cake.

Two cupfuls sifted flour, one and one-half cupfuls sugar, half a cupful cold water, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, two teaspoonfuls baking powder and four eggs beaten separately. Mix the ingredients without beating and bake in small tins so that a whole cake may be served at once instead of a slice.

This is especially intended for invalids and will remain good, even after it becomes quite dry.

Daintiness.

Rub smooth in a little cold milk, one and a half tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, add a small cupful of sugar, the juice and grated rind of one lemon and a pint of boiling milk. Boil till thick, pour into individual molds and serve when cold with cream, or cold, boiled custard poured over it.

Fruit Blancmange.

Strain a cupful of any fruit juice—either fresh or canned—sweeten to taste and thicken with one tablespoonful of cornstarch. Spread the stiffly beaten white of an egg over it and serve cold with or without cream or milk.

As we spoke first last week of our anxiety regarding the safety of our member from the flooded district of Oregon, it is a pleaure this morning to receive this letter from him:

In every home that is left in our city and the surrounding country there is today some sign of mourning and sorrow. Black crape seems to be the most worn material. On the faces of many young girls who have just bloomed into womanhood, is now written the first page of sadness that breaks the heart.

I know not from whence it came, but it seemed to have been poured out of some great reservoir a few miles east of this town, and rushed roaring down Willow Creek like a solid wall, fifteen or twenty feet high.

At 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of June 15, it went through Heppner, carrying death and destruction to all that came in its way. Two story buildings—no matter how closely they stood together—had no more power to stop the ungovernable stream than did large trees which were broken and thrown down like pipe stems.

All over the town, and for miles down the creek, mingled with all kinds of debris, are the bodies of men and animals, saint and sinner, men of all professions, and kin of every degree and mixture of blood, are piled up or scattered along the road of the torrent.

I remember and appreciate those who have expressed a desire to hear from me and to see my photograph in the paper, but after what I have written this time, I trust they will see why I cannot write more at present.—"Oregon Bach."

This beautiful, golden June morning, before the sun makes the earth too warm, I will call for a little chat with you. I thought that I lived in the most beautiful country on earth, until I read the letter from "Florida Bach." His pen picture of his home was a great strain upon my imagination, and I am convinced that it must be a great privilege to live in Florida—in that part of it, at any rate. But I hope the single gentleman from this state, will come again, and often, to tell us more about his home —or anything else.

"Illinois," your return to the circle was appreciated; you stay away altogether too much for our pleasure.

I agree with "Olive Branch," that a sunrise is beautiful to behold from any point of view, but when one is perched on the summit of "Old Smoky Mts.," about five hundred feet above the busy world, it is glorious.

There is certainly plenty of room for "A Mountaineer," near "Brunette" and "Omega;" come right along, and I will tell you that a few years ago I spent a vacation among the mountains of your state, and besides the hearty welcome I received from the mountaineers, I truly found "peace and rest" in your land of the "sapphire skies."

Hurrah for the Illinois "Cricket" and her letter of June 18th. Purity and truthfulness should be every woman's standard and the girl who lives up to that standard cannot fail to have a successful life.

Will "Minnie May" please cease to be silent, and return to the M. G. R. fold?

I was glad to note the return of "Hoosere Puer Poeta," and hope that "genius will burn" again soon, and take the form of more of his poems.

If the M. G. R.'s can have a fault, it is that some of them are careless about writing frequently, and that they do not answer the questions asked them. Who are guilty on these counts?

I would like to hear these two subjects discussed by the M. G. R.: Is platonic friendship possible between young folks, and Is the face a true index to the character? I am sorry that I did not read "Old Dominion Girl's" sequel to the serial story. I was disappointed in the ending given by "John, Jr.," but it was also a pleasure to read a story once in a while that did not end—"and they married and were happy ever after."

With a hearty welcome and a handshake to "Regina Monte" and all other new members, I say goodbye.—"Omega," Tenn.

"A Jolly Spinster" comes from Indiana to join us, and thus expresses her views on a certain subject of importance:

Not long ago I heard of a minister of the gospel, who admits that he has seasons of doubting the wisdom of the Lord's plans. It seems to me there is no room for doubts. We should know that the shadows and the mists that sometimes darken our pathway, are just as much a part of our life as is the sunshine. They strengthen and carry us to higher planes of living. The shadows are caused by our letting something drift between us and our trust in the Lord of the Universe, and they will vanish when that trust is perfect.

Longfellow gives us a beautiful thought for our lives in his description of the Arcadian farmers:

"Whose lives glided on
Like the rivers that water the woodland,
Darkened by the shadows of earth, but reflecting an image of heaven."

We all have witnessed sorrows that afterwards proved to be blessings in disguise, and there is, without doubt, "a Divinity that shapes our ends," so why should we doubt?

"He will keep him in perfect peace whose faith is stayed on Him."

I would like to hear the thoughts of others on this subject.—"A Jolly Spinster."

In answer to several applications for membership, Miss Prudence will refer them to the rules that have been so often given, and ask them to write something they think will be of interest, so she can judge of their eligibility.

TELL HIM SO.

If you have a word of cheer
That may light the pathway drear
Of a brother pilgrim here,
Let him know.

Show him you appreciate
What he does; and do not wait
Till the heavy hand of Fate
Lays him low

If your heart contains a thought
That will brighter make his lot,
Then in mercy, hide it not;
Tell him so.

Wait not until your friend is dead
Ere your compliments are said;
For the spirit that has fled,
If it know,

Does not need to speed it on
Our poor praise; where it has gone
Love's eternal, golden dawn
Is aglow.

But unto our brother here
That poor praise is very dear;
If you've any word of cheer
Tell him so.
—Good Health.

Banner Puzzlers

For June.

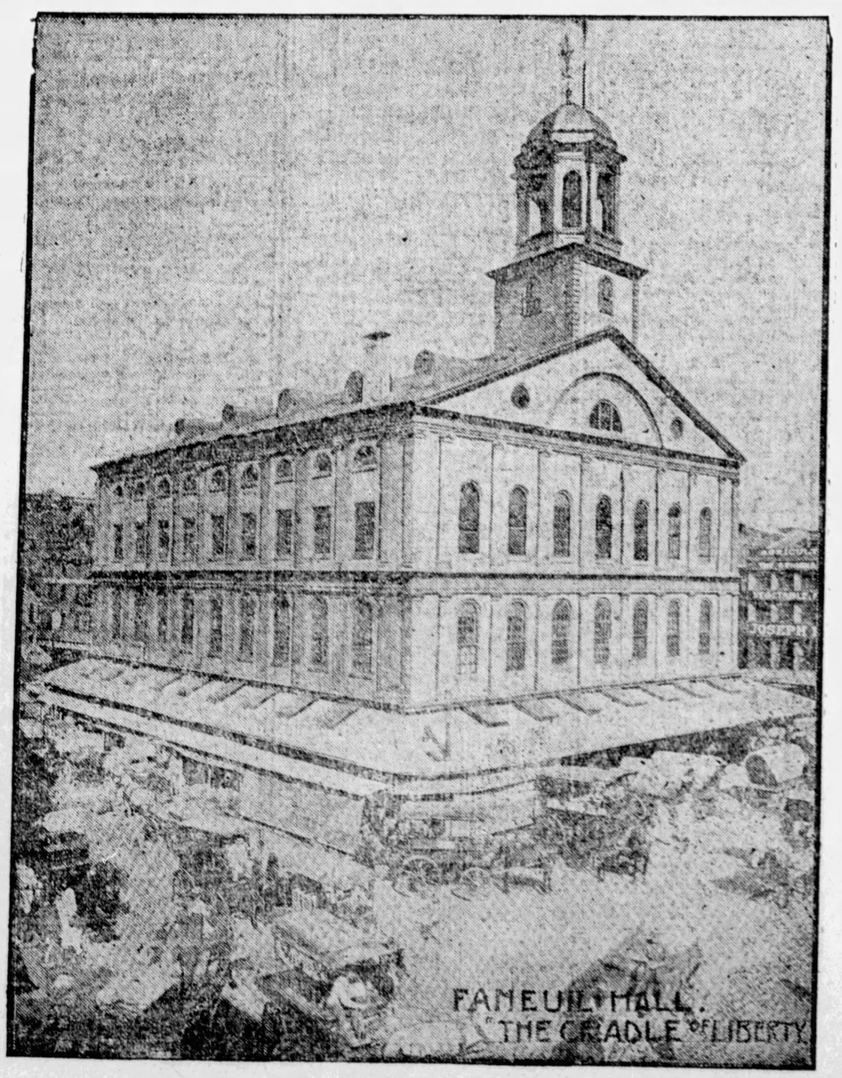
New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American author and traveler, born at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1855. He received a common school education, and at the age of 17 was apprenticed in a printing office, and began his poetical contributions to periodicals. In 1844 he published a volume of poems, and soon after started on a pedestrian tour of Europe. In 1849 he became assistant editor of the New York Tribune and traveled extensively in California and Mexico in the interests of that journal. During his life he explored nearly every known country, recording his journeys in a series of interesting books. Besides these books of travel he wrote several novels and poems. He was appointed U. S. minister to Berlin where he died December 19, 1878.

CLEO DAVIS.

A HISTORIC BUILDING



A famous building in which many scenes have been enacted that helped to make the history of our country, is Faneuil Hall, in Boston, known as the Cradle of Liberty. It was in the year 1740, writes Drexel Biddle in Youth, that Peter Faneuil, a public-spirited citizen, of Huguenot descent, offered to build for Boston, a market house in Dock Square at his own expense and present it to the town. His offer was courteously, but not enthusiastically received, but when the building was completed, it was unanimously voted that "it should be called Faneuil Hall forever, and that a full length portrait of the founder should be placed therein."

In 1763 the greater part of the edifice was destroyed by fire, but it was immediately rebuilt, this time at the expense of the town of Boston. At the beginning of the troublous times in the colonies, the Hall became a place of assembly for all meetings of a public character, and it was from the important part it played in the early stages of the Revolutionary war, that it received the name of "The Cradle of Liberty."

It is probable that no building in the country has held within its walls so many great men as Faneuil Hall. In 1778 a reception was given to the celebrated French commander, D'Estaing, at which five hundred guests were present. In 1784 the merchants of Boston gave a dinner there to General Lafayette, and the touching scene at the unveiling of the portrait of Washington, was one that long remained green in the minds of those who witnessed it.

Among the other great men who have been tendered receptions in this venerable hall are Prince Jerome Bonaparte, President Andrew Jackson, Prince de Joinville, King Louis Philippe, Talleyrand, Lord Ashburton, Lord Elgin, Kossuth, and General McClelland. Of the great orators who have from time to time made its walls ring with their eloquence are James Otis, Channing, Daniel Webster, Jefferson Davis, Sumner, Garrison, Everett, Phillips, Evarts, Hillard, and Henry Ward Beecher. Surely this is a list which has been seldom equalled.

Although well along in years the old building at Dock Square is even yet active in the life of the city. It is still a market house, and although it has been remodeled and enlarged its general form is much the same as when erected by Peter Faneuil in 1742.

In the historic room above the market, which in times past has been the scene of so many momentous meetings, there are valuable paintings of men who have taken part in our country's affairs.

THE GOLDEN ROBIN'S NEST.

The golden robin came to build his nest
High in the elm tree's ever-nodding crest.
All the long day, upon his task intent,
Backward and forward busily he went;

Gathering from far and near the tiny shreds
That birdies weave for little birdies' beds;
Now bits of grass, now bits of vagrant string,
And now some queerer, dearer sort of thing.

For on the lawn, where he was wont to come
In search of stuff to build his pretty home,
We dropped one day a lock of golden hair
Which our wee darling easily could spare.

And close beside it tenderly we placed
A lock that had the stooping shoulders graced
Of her old grandsire; it was white as snow,
Or cherry-trees when they are all ablow.

Then throve the golden-robin's work apace;
Hundreds of times he sought the lucky place
Where sure, he thought, in his bird-vision dim,
Wondrous provisions had been made for him.

Both locks, the white and golden, disappeared;
The nest was finished, and the brood was reared;
And then there came a pleasant summer's day
When the last golden-robin flew away.

Ere long, in triumph, from its leafy height,
We bore the nest so wonderfully dight,
And saw how prettily the white and gold
Made warp and woof of many a gleaming fold.

But when again the golden robins came,
Cleaving the orchard with their wings of flame,
Grandsire's white locks and baby's golden head
Were lying low, both in one grassy bed.

And so more dear than ever is the nest
Ta'en from the elm-tree's ever-nodding crest.
Little the golden-robin thought how rare
A thing he wrought of white and golden hair!
—John White Chadwick.

CAPTAIN

A Story of a Sea Lion.

How would you feel if a sea lion nearly four feet long came flopping along, wagging his head and making a noise very much like a big man trying to gargle down deep in his throat, and at the same time say a-a-a-a-a-a? Then, if he should jump up in your lap and kiss you, I wonder just what you would do. Well, that is the very thing that a sea lion I know did. His name is Captain, and he has had a queer life, and, of course, it is very likely that he will do queer things.

One bright spring day his mother was swimming in the Bay of Monterey. She had been off fishing for breakfast that morning, and one big, shining salmon had made a great fight for his life, leaping into the air in his efforts to get away, but she had caught him at last and swallowed him head first. Now she was resting a bit, floating on her back with her nose poked up a little above the water, and her hind flippers sticking up like two little sails. Just this way she took a nap, but presently she woke up, full of play, for the sun was bright and warm. What fun it was to leap into the air; and then, with a quick contraction of the nostrils, to keep the water out of her nose, she would dive far down, curving her shining back in the sunshine, very much the way a boy does when he plunges in the water, head foremost, for a dive.

The shadow of a boat, paddled softly, fell across the water. Mrs. Sea Lion did not know what it was, and, being just as curious as some other folks, she poked her head up and roared, "Whu-hu-hu;" but when she tried to plunge back again something was all tangled about her. There was no diving back now into the great ocean. All she could do was to struggle in pain and fear. One of the men in the boat had a big club, and he struck her on the head with it.

The next thing she knew she was far up on the rocks in a strong iron cage. To be sure, there was a tank of sea-water at one end; but what is that, when the ocean is your home and you can hear it beating against the rocks and smell it, too? So, with tears rolling down her cheeks, she roared, and beat herself against the cruel bars; and really, the way the tears roll down a sea lion's cheeks is enough to make you cry yourself.

The next morning, when the man came to see how things were going, he was very much surprised to find a baby sea lion with its mother. That baby sea lion was Captain. He was black and soft, only about eighteen inches long—that is half a yard, you know—and most of him was head and flippers. He fussed and sniffled and sneezed like any baby—such a funny, wriggling little thing! His mother lay very still now, and in three days she died, I think of a broken heart.

What to do with her baby was indeed a question. He must be cuddled and he must be fed. They got a big bottle of milk and a rubber nipple, and that is the way he took his breakfast. But where was a cuddler to be found and some one to teach him to swim? For, strange as it may seem, the little sea lions are afraid of water at first. If he had been on his island home with his mother she would have taken him on her back, first making strange noises and poking her nose under him; then, with her front flippers going flop, and her hind ones going wobblewobble, she would have hitched along over the rocks to the water, and the bleating little fellow would have slipped off spluttering into the sea. If his head was very heavy—that is one reason why he cannot swim well at first —she would dive under him and bring him up on her back, and if he was very stupid and cried very much he might get a slap.

There was a big, fierce fellow in a cage near by. He was five feet long, and they called him Beauty. Over and over again he beat himself against the iron bars until he cut great gashes in his head and sides. He was so badly wounded one day they thought he would die. At last some one said: "Put that little orphan in the cage with Beauty and see what will happen." So they did it. Then Beauty stopped rushing about, and day after day he took care of the baby. He taught him how to swim as well as his mother could, and Captain would climb all over him and bit his queer little flap of an ear. When the man who owned him saw that he pounded up fish and put it on Beauty's ear, and this is the way Captain got his first taste of fish. Now he gobbles them down fast enough!

Guess where I saw him one day. He was up on the stage in the theatre with a red and white collar around his neck, playing ball with four other sea lions—Nero, Big Ben, Beauty and Toodles were all there.

Flippers are just the thing to swim with, and scratch with and paddle about with and box your children's ears with, but not to play ball with, so the sea lion catches the ball with his nose, and sometimes he picks it up with his teeth. It is very interesting to see how he keeps his eyes on the ball, his head wagging all the time. No boy I know likes to play ball better than Captain does. One day he lost his ball, and he cried.

In the theatre at Paris they were playing ball. Beauty took the ball and balanced it on his nose—juggled with it the way a clown does in a circus and the way boys do with sticks. Captain thought he had kept it long enough, so he flopped off his box, and, scolding as he went, he coolly climbed up on Beauty's back and stole the ball off his very nose; then, without once dropping it, he climbed down and back onto his own box, twirling the ball all the time. Well, the boys and girls—and men and women, too—stood up and clapped their hands, and called out: "Go it, little fellow, go it." For Captain was not very large then. He is only three and a half years old now, and has traveled more than any boy I know twice as old. He has been in London, Paris Madrid, Barcelona, Vienna, Berlin, Amsterdam and St. Petersburg, and I have forgotten where else. What do you think of that for a sea lion whose home is on the rocks and in the ocean?

* * * * * * *

All sea lions are fond of music. So it was not such hard work for Captain's master to teach him to clash the cymbol in the sea lion's band. While Captain clashes the cmybols, Ben blows the French horn, Nero beats the big drum, Beauty rings the bells, and Toodles plays the small drum and sometimes the banjo.

I must tell you that Toodles is a short-haired seal and first cousin to a sea lion. She is very much like a sea lion, but she is smaller and her neck and head are shorter, so she cannot balance the ball on her nose. Then she hitches along on her stomach with her hind flippers hanging out behind, because they are only good for swimming. But she can play the banjo, which is more than any sea lion can do, because her claws are strong in the end of her flippers.

Captain likes to fire off the cannon. He jumps off his box and runs and pulls the string with his teeth. If it does not go off the first time he pulls it again. He knows when it makes the right noise. Once he dragged that little cannon all over the stage trying to make it go off.

Mr. and Mrs. West own these lions; they have trained them, and they love them. Whenever the curtain goes down Captain wriggles to Mrs. West to have his collar taken off. Then she holds his cheeks between her hands and gives him a kiss. Sometimes, when she sits down, Captain climbs up in her lap, and takes her hand in his mouth and plays with it. Whenever they do their tricks well every one of them gets a piece of fish. One day none of them got a bite, for the scenery was new on the stage, and they kept looking at the pictures and forgot to do their tricks. Now Mr. West has learned to take the same old scenery with them wherever they go.—Anna Josephine Ingersoll, in New York Tribune.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two silver dollars and a silver quarter lie tangent to each other. If the diameter of the dollar is 1½ inch and that of the quarter 1 inch, what is the area of the space inclosed by the three coins?

A. FAUL.

3.—HIDDEN NAMES.

A J T H N
A C O R E
S M R B Y
I E A L D
P H C U E

Beginning at any letter, move one space up, down, across or diagonally, and spell the names of 20 boys. The names are all complete, no nick-names or abbreviations being used.

HENRY.

4.—SUBTRACTION.

Take one hundred from a strong cord, and leave power; from hypocrisy, and leaves an insect; from a vessel, and leave to entreat; from a small place, and leave a joint; from to destroy, and leave rage; from noise, and leave thin; from a covering for the head, and leave a bird; from a bird, and leave a disturbance.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something about the "Tallow Tree"?

B. FRANKLIN.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"Bright flag at yonder tapering mast,
Fling out your field of azure blue;
Let star and stripe be westward cast,
And point, as Freedom's eagle flew."
W. C. MOLLETT.

Answers to Puzzles of July 2.

1.—Stephen Decatur.
2.—Snowbound.
3.—736.5 pts. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming triple square: U. L.—Tale, agio, lion, cons. C. R.—Card, aria, riot, date, L. S.—Solid, opera, legal, frate, dales. Connecting word—Consolidate.
5.—The International Date Line is a line established by an International Congress for the purpose of correcting the log-book of the mariner. It runs north from the South Pole, through Chatham Islands east of Australia, and N. by N. E. through Behring Strait to the North Pole.
6.—Napoleon wrote: "The fate of a child is always the work of its mother."

Chat.

The solution sent by Mr. Faul to his problem answered today is this:

It is a geometrical truth that when one of the angles of a right-angled triangle is 36 degrees, 52 min., the sides of the triangle are in the ratio of 3, 4 and 5; the shortest side lying opposite the smallest angle, etc. Now, as the given side, 54.2 ft. is 11.5 times 2, the other side about the right-angle is 11.5 times 4 equals 46 ft. and 5 of 46x54.5 equals 736.5 sq. ft. equals number pts. gathered.

Mc. from Michigan, W. C. Mollett, Perry Cross, Mrs. H. Larned and W. P. E. were prepared to answer "adsum" this morning.

Mc., your solutions are a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

Perry Cross, thank you for so promptly responding to my request. The solutions make the problems much more interesting.

Mrs. H. Larned, the Schoolmistress was rejoiced to see you so soon again.

W. C. Mollett sends a goodly lot of new work, which was very acceptable.

W. P. E., words cannot express the thankfulness of the head of the 'Cademy for your constant attendance. Others come and go, but like that time-honored stream, "The Brook," you "go on forever" and never seem to lose your interest.

Wong Kat Kah Ready to Build Palace at St. Louis

WONG KAI KAH, CHINESE COMMISSIONER TO ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

MADAME WONG AND TWO DAUGHTERS.

St. Louis, July 10.—His excellency, Wong Kat Kah, imperial vice commissioner for China to the St. Louis exposition, is now here from Hong Kong with his wife, Mme. Wong, and their children, Wong Ven Loong, aged 15; Miss Yong Jin Yin, aged 11; Miss Yong Jin Yuk, 8 years of age, and Wong Veng Tsing, aged 5. Sar Foh Kylun, his excellency's son-in-law, is also in the party. Besides his family, his excellency has accompanying him as attaches Tong Suh Yu, Chong Yaw Tong, Li Foh Hung and Yu Kit Men, and he has also with him thirteen first-class painters, carpenters and carvers, whose services in erecting the royal palace on the exposition grounds he hopes to utilize without outside interference. "For," said his excellency, "while I fully appreciate the clever workmanship of the United States," said, by the way, in the clearest and purest of English, "the workmen here could not do the carving, nor could they do the painting, and they would fall short in the decorative ornamentation required in carrying out the architecture of the royal palace."

SECOND OPERATION

Performed on Friday—Pope Leo's Encyclical.

Rome, July 10.—Pope Leo underwent another operation this morning for the relief of his lungs from the collection of serum in the pleura. Afterward he was much easier, walked to his chair, selected a book and spent some time reading. At 4:50 o'clock this afternoon the pope was resting quietly, it was reported, and the physicians said he was in such a condition that he might possibly live a week longer.

Pope Leo did not make himself remarkable as did his predecessor by the publication of great dogmatic utterances, but rather by the series of encyclicals on almost every subject of national, social, domestic and individual ethics, treated in an exhaustive though simple and luminous manner. They bear the stamp of his own individuality and that attractive literary grace that is revealed in his poetical compositions.

His first encyclical, issued two months after his election, was eagerly awaited, but it was a conservative document, teaching the laws that insure the prosperity of nations. This was followed by another denouncing rationalism as the source of socialism, communism and nihilism. So year after year his letters and addresses were documents filled with instruction to his people and the nations.

Other notable documents were those on "Christian Marriage," "The Nature of Civil Power," the famous "Humanum Genus," against Freemasonry, on slavery, divorce, denying the validity of Anglican orders, "Christian Democracy and the Eucharist," the bull on the church in the Philippine islands, the constitution of the commission for Biblical studies, the instruction to the French bishops on their political relations to the government of France, and that on "Christ the Redeemer," at the ending of the nineteenth century, were some of the important utterances of his last years.

In his encyclical against socialism, January, 1879, the pope said: "We now speak of those sects of men who, under different and almost barbarous names, are called socialists, communists or nihilists, and who, scattered through the whole world and closely bound together by an unholy alliance, no longer shelter themselves in the darkness of secret cabals, but boldly advance in full daylight and labor to achieve their purpose, long since formed, of undermining the foundation of all civil society.

"Seduced by that greed for worldly things which is 'the root of all evil, which, while many have coveted, they have erred from the faith,' they attack the right of property sanctioned by natural law, and, by an abominable crime, while they pretend to provide for all the necessities and desires of man, they labor to take from him and render common all that is acquired, either by legitimate inheritance or by labor of mind or body, or by economy."

During the same year the pope addressed to all the rulers in Christendom an unusually important encyclical, in which the labor question occupied a very prominent part. His holiness had long hoped that before the end of his pontificate it would be his privilege to bring about a better understanding between capitalists and workingmen, or, rather, between the so-called masses and classes, and in this event he pointed out those steps which, in his opinion, might well be taken with the object of attaining such a desirable result. Among other things he says:

"A strike can be justified only as a means of defense when an individual's interest is attacked. Never can it be justified as a collective arm of aggression. * * * The operative on strike is a passive and dominated instrument, not an intelligent and free being. While his action lessens the capital of the employer, it puts no money into his own pocket. * * * The right of protecting the operative, whether in the factory or in the field, shall be admitted, and for this purpose the maximum of labor as well as the minimum of salary shall be fixed. The hours of labor shall be arranged, giving due attention to days of rest and abstension from labor. Laws have been made almost universally for the protection of women and children laboring in factories and elsewhere, but in how many cases have those laws been enforced? Inspectors of work should be appointed everywhere whose duties should be to see that these laws are not infringed."

In a word, the pope maintained that employers should try to understand the aims and desires of their workingmen and should not leave to unscrupulous agitators the monopoly of social reform. He also claimed that Christianity is the sole bulwark of social order and that infidelity is the great stimulant of anarchy and discontent.

In the following year he issued another notable encyclical in which he pleaded earnestly for unity among Christians, his words being specially addressed to Protestants and Greek Catholics. In it, too, he clearly defined the lines which in his judgment should separate the respective spheres of the church and state.

Masonry he denounced as a grave peril, claiming that "under cover of protecting the rights of man and reforming society it assails Christian institutions." And he continues:—

"It repudiates all revealed doctrines and religious duties. Sacraments it blames as superstitions. Marriage the idea of family, the education of youth, it strives to deprive of their Christian character, aiming also at the destruction of the popular respect for Divine and human power. The cult it orders is the cult of nature. And it holds up the principles of nature as the one measure and the one rule of truth, honesty and justice."

In April, 1888, Leo XIII issued a decree against the Parnelite "plan of campaign" and against boycotting, the cardinals of the Supreme Congregation of the Inquisition having decided adversely to such means of warfare. The promulgation of this edict called forth a strong protest from Ireland.

In July, 1888, he issued his famous encyclical on "Liberty," the chief points of which are:

"Liberty is liable to abuse. Modern 'liberties' are abuses. Natural liberty belongs to men as rational beings. It is derived from the soul. It is therefore dependent upon the intellect. True liberty therefore follows the dictates of the intellect. Liberty needs to be helped by a law. This law is an eternal law. The individual law applied to society becomes human law. Liberty is therefore restrained by obedience—(a) in the individual, to the natural law; (b) in society to the human law.

"Liberalism bears evil fruits. God allows evil for greater good. Rulers should keep this example before them. But liberalism allows no tolerance. Man should submit to God, which liberalism does not allow. One form of liberalism wishes to separate the church from the state, and allow the church to work thus separated. Another form denies any power to the church further than that of exhortation. Some wish the church to go with the times. All these opinions are false and should be substituted by the true doctrine previously laid down. The church desires her sons, except under certain conditions, to take part in public affairs where possible. Saving faith and morals, she approves every kind of government."

JUNE GALES

Caused Many Vessel Disasters in the South Pacific.

Victoria, B. C., July 10.—The steamer Miowera brings details of many shipping disasters which occurred off the Australian coast and in the South sea, as a result of tremendous gales in June. Brief facts have been cabled of the loss of the German bark Edith with Captain Eertell and 11 men, en route from Puget Sound to Port Pirie with lumber, and of the dismasting of the German bark C. H. Watjen. Both vessels were long overdue.

The Edith struck a reef off New Caledonia and her crew left in two boats, one with Captain Eertell and 11 men and the other with the mate and eight men. The captain's boat was not seen after they left the vessel. It was provisioned for 14 days. The other boat was at sea for eight days and the shipwrecked men suffered great privations. On the eighth day they sighted the Watjen, from New York to Yokohama. The vessel had been caught in a furious cyclone, which rendered her almost a complete wreck. Twenty thousand cases of kerosene had been jettisoned in order to relieve her. For 76 days the Watjen partly drifted and partly sailed with the assistance of jury masts, finally reaching Yale island, off the coast of New Guinea, whence the Edith crew was taken to Australia while the Watjen's people remained with their vessel, hoping to get her to Australia for repairs. The Edith broke in halves after striking the reef.

The Norwegian bark Lotus ran on a reef in the Fiji group and was a total loss. The crew was saved.

The steam collier Illaroot was wrecked on the Australian coast after losing her propeller. The crew was saved.

The French bark Admiral Cecil, which was damaged on a reef off New Caledonia and was cast adrift by the steamer St. Louis, which ran short of fuel after towing her a thousand miles, was found in a disabled condition eight miles off Sydney and towed to the port.

Other vessels damaged during the storm were the German bark Moana, wheat laden from Buenos Ayres to Sydney; the West Lothian, from Tacoma for Sydney, with a cargo of wheat and flour; the Castor, from Portland, Ore.; the James Drummond, from Fair Haven, and the Swedish bark Tropic.

The American bark Abbey Palmer was long overdue from Sydney for New Castle and it was feared she had been lost, but she was sighted all well after the gales.

The schooner Elliston, of Sydney, was wrecked, but the crew escaped.

SPENCER'S AIRSHIP.

London, July 10.—A remarkable airship trial is to take place from the Ranelagh club grounds tomorrow, when Stanley Spencer, the young aeronaut, who sailed over the northern suburbs of London last year, will take a new and powerful airship across the metropolis at a speed which may range up to 30 miles an hour.

A distinguished gathering will be present to watch the start. The journey through the air will not be dependent on perfect weather conditions, the great power of the new ship being sufficient to force it through winds which would altogether stop a smaller craft. A storm might delay the start, but ordinary summer breezes will make little or no difference.

STANLEY SPENCER.

The total length of the new ship is about 90 feet and the breadth in the widest part about 22 feet. Beneath the cigar-shaped balloon is suspended the bamboo framework carrying the one or two passengers, the petrol motor, the screw tractor or propeller, and the rudder. The motor is placed in the front half of the framework, the car in the back half. The propeller is fixed in front, the rudder at the rear. Everything is worked from the car by an apparatus similar to that used for operating the brake on cycles.

The airship with which the successful experiments were made last year, was of four horse power, while the new ship is of 24-horse power. The maximum speed of the former was 10 miles an hour, and of the latter 30 miles an hour. The two-blade screw tractor for propelling the ship is 12 feet in length. The rudder consists of a silk-covered framework. The airship is capable of carrying two passengers, but for the initial trip tomorrow the daring inventor will be unaccompanied.

As to the power of the airship, Mr. Spencer says it will be able to go through any wind the velocity of which does not exceed 30 miles an hour. Extended journeys are planned by the inventor, and he says he hopes to provide surprises for the spectators.

KISHENEFF MASSACRE.

Vigorous Steps Taken by the Russian Government.

London, July 11.—The Standard's correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the work of the examining magistrates in connection with the Kisheneff massacre is completed and indictments will be prepared in a few days. The judiciary and police of Kisheneff are reticent with regard to the number of prisoners who will be charged with the capital offense. It is believed that no severer sentences than 12 to 15 years' penal servitude will be passed on the more guilty concerned in the massacre. The Times correspondent at Vienna says it is announced in a dispatch from St. Petersburg that the chief notary of Kisheneff has committed suicide by shooting on account of the unfavorable result of the inquiry concerning his participation in the recent Jewish massacres. The Russian minister of finance, who is at Kisheneff, has ordered many arrests among the educated classes.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The American Kisheneff petition is causing grave discussion between the czar's two all-powerful ministers, DeWitte and Plehwe, and the rivalry between them may result in the petition being received. DeWitte is extremely friendly to the United States and is said to regard any weakening of the good relations as a grave error in policy. He is reported to be using his influence toward paving the way for the reception of the petition.

Washington, July 11.—Information of an entirely reliable character concerning the Kisheneff massacre has reached here. From advices received today it appears that the protests which arose in the United States and many other civilized countries against the murderous attacks upon the Jews in Kisheneff last spring have not been without practical effect. This information states that the Russian government has been moved to vigorous action in the matter of investigating and punishing those who were responsible for the Kisheneff massacre. Eight hundred arrests have been made and as a result of the preliminary examination 350 persons have been remanded for trial in the lower courts. Four hundred and fifty cases have been sent to the court of appeals, of which 53 are indictments for manslaughter. A change of venue having been ordered, the trials of those accused of murdering and horribly maltreating the Jews at Kisheneff will occur in September at Tiraspol. The services of four distinguished lawyers have been secured to assist the prosecution in the murder cases, and three well known lawyers will aid in the prosecution of the synagogue property cases.

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TOOK AMERICAN VESSELS.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, July 8.—The French gunboat Jouffroy passed here last night on her way to Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, which is in the hands of revolutionists, to protect French interests and collect documents relating to claims arising from the revolution, the postoffice authorities at Ciudad Bolivar having detained them for three months past in order to prevent them from being presented to the mixed tribunal.

The Jouffroy will also take necessary affidavits on board that vessel.

It is reported from Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, that the Venezuelan government forces yesterday captured three American steamers near Apure and that the revolutionists at Ciudad Bolivar have captured two American vessels.

An attack on Ciudad Bolivar is expected to take place tomorrow, but before attacking the city General Gomez will offer General Rolando, commander of the revolutionists, in the name of President Castro, the presidency of one of the states of Venezuela if Rolando will support the Venezuelan government.

OAKFORD PARK DISASTER

Jeannette, Pa., July 13.—Almost $30,000 has been collected for the relief of the sufferers by the Oakford Park dam disaster and the work of relief has been systematized. About $60,000 more will be needed. The greatest problem now before the citizens of the flooded district is of the speedy clearing up of the wreckage.

Coroner Charles A. Wynne has set Wednesday of this week as the date for the first hearing of the inquest into the deaths resulting from the disaster. The body of Miss Mary B. Davis, one of the victims of the flood, has been found. This makes 22 bodies recovered.

Bulgaria Will Yield.

Vienna, July 8.—As a result of urgent representations from Austria and Russia, Prince Ferdinand has given the strongest assurance that Bulgaria will make no further military preparations against Turkey.

The Treaty Deadlocked.

Shanghai, July 9.—The American treaty negotiations are deadlocked, owing to the failure of the Chinese authorities at Pekin to reply to the demand for the opening of Manchurian ports to trade.

Bryan Going to Europe.

Lincoln, Neb., July 9.—William Jennings Bryan has announced his intention of going to Europe this fall to study sociology under monarchial forms of government. It is the intention of Mr. Bryan to sail early in September and remain until the end of the year.

Cuba's Finances.

Havana, July 11.—The government's receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30 were $17,767,000; the disbursements, $15,339,900. The amount in hand is $8,172,500. Of the year's receipts $14,705,500 were derived from the customs.

GRAVE SITUATION

Now Existing in the Balkan States May Lead to War.

London, July 10.—A dispatch received from Sofia, says the Odessa corespondent of the Standard, leaves no room for doubt that the gravity of the situation in the Balkan principalities is daily and hourly increasing. Sofia is practically in a state of siege. The streets are patrolled by infantry and wherever over three persons gather they are threatened with arrest. The position of Prince Ferdinand becomes daily more precarious. His abrogation of statutory laws and his treatment of the Daneff ministry have incensed his already disaffected subjects, who openly accuse him of planning to carry out a coup d'etat similar to that which led to the assassination of King Alexander of Servia.

Turkey Would Defy the Powers.

London, July 10.—According to a Constantinople dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, a special session of the ministerial council was held July 8 at which it is understood the war party insisted on Turkey's right to continue the occupation of strategic points on the frontier, in spite of Austrian and Russian remonstrances. It was maintained that it was impossible to act otherwise lest Turkey be caught unprepared. The dispatch adds that a panic occurred on the bourse yesterday and Turkish bonds fell 1 1-5 points owing to sales by palace functionaries.

A Reassuring Report.

Constantinpole, July 10.—Official news received from Sofia yesterday was more reassuring. Bulgaria has abandoned her intention of reinforcing her troops on the frontier. In diplomatic circles a calm view of the situation is now taken and it is believed the storm has passed away.

RIOT LEADER'S SUICIDE.

Berlin, July 11.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says it learns, by way of Bucharest, Roumania, that the ringleader of the Kisheneff atrocities, a man named Piserjewski, has committed suicide at Kisheneff, because the director of the Russian ministry of justice has arrived there, commissioned by the czar to make a stringent investigation into the horrors. The Frankfurter Zeitung's correspondent adds that a number of persons previously discharged from arrest at Kisheneff, have been rearrested and that other persons mostly responsible for the murders have been arrested. The Frankfurter Zeitung also says that it learns from another source that former Governor Von Raaben has returned to Kisheneff and is endeavoring to get the Jewish population of that place to unite in a testimonial to the effect that he behaved correctly during the massacre.

Fraud on Pensioners.

Springfield, Ill., July 9.—Adolph Itgen, who was indicted by the federal grand jury in January, 1900, on the charge of impersonating a special pension agent with intent to defraud, has been brought to this city from Newark, N. J., where he has been serving a term for a similar offense. He is charged with defrauding seven widows near Nashville, Washington county, Illinois. He has served time in the Ohio state penitentiary at Columbus, O., also in New York and New Haven for similar crimes.

THE OPIUM BILL.

Chinese in Manilla Desire Unrestricted Sale.

Manila, July 9.—Representatives of the Chinese chamber of commerce and the Evangelical Union argued for six hours in opposing the opium bill at the public discussion of that measure, on the occasion of its third reading. The Chinese advocated that there be no change in the present indiscriminate sale of opium, with additional government supervision of its importation. The Evangelical Union delegates urged the prohibition of the sale of opium by the United States commission, and exposed the most sensational conditions prevailing, alleging that the Chinese are tampering with the newspapers and raising a fund destined to be used in bringing about the defeat of the bill.

The object of the opium bill is to create an opium monopoly in the archipelago, and sell it to the highest bidder. It is based on the theory that it will restrict the use of the drug to Chinamen who have used it all their lives, and prevent its indiscriminate sale to Americans and Filipinos, many of whom are falling victims to the use of opium. Sales of the drug are to be controlled by a concessionary, who may acquire the right to sell opium in the islands by bidding for the privilege every three years. There are provisions for licenses and control of the traffic.

IN THE ANTARCTIC.

San Francisco, July 11.—Captain Wm. Colbeck, of the relief ship Morning, tender to the exploring ship Discovery, now in the south pole regions, is here, en route to London to report. He says the main work of the Discovery has been the location of between 400 and 500 miles of new coast line, and she worked as far south as latitude 77 degrees 50 minutes south. By sleds, the members of the party got as far south as 82 degrees 17 minutes south latitude, the farthest south any man has gone.

A lot of new marine fauna has been discovered, also some marine plants, but they are a very low type of organism. Seals abound, but the polar bear and the walrus are not there. No new large animals were found. The cold there is far worse than in the Arctic. In the latter region in the summer time the temperature gets up to 50 and 60 degrees above zero. In the antarctic region below zero is summer weather. Valuable geological, sermuic and meteorological data have been secured.

Trouble in Morocco.

London, July 11.—Urgent letters received from Tetuan are requisitioning all available troops, according to a dispatch from Tangier. The town is threatened by a division of the pretender's forces and few troops are available. The sultan is negotiating a loan of $4,000,000 in France.

Death by Lightning.

Washington, July 13.—During a terrific thunder storm, which passed over the city yesterday, lightning struck a boathouse near the Potomac river, in which about a dozen men had taken refuge on their way home from the bathing beach. One man was killed outright, another so badly injured he may die, and still another is in the hospital suffering severely from the effects of the bolt.

SECRET CONFERENCE

Of Leading Russian Officials at Port Arthur.

Kin-Chau, opposite New-Chwang, Manchuria, July 8.—All the prominent Russian officials in China, Manchuria and Korea are attending the conference at Port Arthur. Among them are Minister of War Kouropatkine Admiral Alexieff, the Russian minister at Pekin and Seoul, the political agents in China and Korea, including M. Pokotiloff, recently Russian financial representative at Pekin; General Dessino, the military agent in China; the civil and miltary officers at Mukden, Harbin and Kirin, and the administrator of New-Chwang. The proceedings at the conference are enveloped in profound secrecy. It is popularly supposed that the Russian officials are considering war questions. The foreign commercial officials at New-Chwang and Port Arthur believe that the possibility of war is increasing steadily.

The Russian policy is believed to be to hold the present positions in Manchuria including New-Chwang and to take no steps to avert hostility with Japan, if it is assured that Japan will fight unaided.

The war feeling among the Japanese in North China is intensifying. The Russian civil administrator, with the governor general of New-Chwang, has commenced the erection of a government building designed to hold all Russian offices, including the telegraph and telephone departments, in the center of the foreign settlement, partly on land ceded by the Chinese, according to the Russian explanation, and partly on the public square, about which the foreign consulates are congregated. The residents of other nationalities are preparing to protest against this encroachment on the public square.

A Russian company yesterday completed the purchase of the river steam tug business, heretofore controlled oy a British company. This is regarded as an important step towards Russian control of the harbor, as the new company is apparently acting in behalf of the Russian government, Russia having but small commercial interests here.

The British company had four boats and the Russians have imported two more. All six vessels are armed and commanded by Russian officers. The crews are composed of soldiers.

CASE OF TIT FOR TAT.

London, July 10.—The Russian ambassador in London, according to the Catholic Herald, has refused to receive a petition relative to the treatment of negroes in the United States and forward it to the czar as requested by the Catholic Herald. The petition draws attention to the "increasing outrages on negroes, accompanied by appalling brutality" and urges the Russian government to make representations to Washington, asking the authorities there "to take steps in the interests of civilization and humanity to suppress the growing evil."

The ambassador says the matter is outside his purview and that he cannot, therefore, move therein. The Catholic Herald, says the petition will be sent direct to St. Petersburg.

A Steerable Balloon.

Mantes, sur Seine, France, July 8.—M. Lebaudy's steerable balloon continues to make daily ascents. In the presence of the scientific committee of the Aero club, today, the balloon was manoeuvred over the park for half an hour, with complete success, despite the fact that a strong wind was blowing.

LOUBET'S VISIT ENDED.

Final Honors Paid by King Edward at Dover.

London, July 9.—The visit of President Loubet to London was brought to a close at 8:40 o'clock this morning when the French chief magistrate left the Victoria station for Dover. The scenes and incidents of his departure testified to how the Republican president by his unassuming dignity and cordial sincerity had captured all classes and won that popular good will which sovereigns have been unable to achieve. Despite the earliness of his departure crowds lined the route from St. James' Palace to the railway station and British "Hurrahs" and French "Vive Loubets" reechoed through the streets until the president had entered the station. Here the nation's guest was met by the king, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne, Premier Balfour, other ministers, members of the French embassy and a crowd of military and other officials.

As M. Loubet's carriage drew up King Edward advanced with outstretched hand and, taking the president familiarly by the arm, led him through the waiting room to the royal car. For a few minutes the king and the president stood talking with much animation. King Edward grasped M. Loubet's right hand and shook it with extreme cordiality, while with the left hand he patted the president on the shoulder. Official, as well as amateur artists, could be seen in all directions securing snapshots of the striking scenes.

After renewed handshaking his majesty showed the president into the royal car and stood chatting with him until the train pulled out amid cheers and shouts of 'Vive Loubet," mingled with the strains of "The Marseillaise." President Loubet stood at a window of the car waving his hat in his gloved hand until the royal special disappeared from view.

Upon his arrival at Dover, M. Loubet embarked on the French cruiser Guicheu and the vessel sailed at once for Calais, escorted by a British torpedo flotilla and followed by farewell salutes from the fleet and castle. Before his departure from Dover, President Loubet telegraphed to King Edward thanking him for the hearty reception accorded him "as the representative of France, the friend of England."

The text of M. Loubet's telegram to the king is as follows:

"At the moment of leaving British soil I am anxious to address to your majesty an expression of my liveliest gratitude for the hearty reception your majesty and her majesty the queen, the royal family and the British nation extended to me as the representative of France, the friend of England."

Warmly Welcomed Home.

Calais, France, July 9.—President Loubet met with a great reception here today on his return to French soil from big crowds of people. At the public reception which followed the president's arrival here the speakers congratulated M. Loubet on the happy results of his visit to England.

Our Naval Station.

Havana July 11.—The Cuban engineers who conjointly with the United States naval officers marked out the boundaries for the United States naval station at Guantanamo report the completion of the work of delimitation. The areas cover 28½ kilometers.

VOLPONI'S DEATH.

His Appointment the Last Made by Pope Leo.

Rome, July 9.—Mgr. Volponi, who was stricken with syncope yesterday, died early this morning, shortly after the doctors in attendance had announced that all hope of saving his life had been abandoned. Although the condition of the pope was still the center of interest, the case of Mgr. Volponi attracted much attention, not only because of his office of secretary of the consistorial congregation, to which he had just been appointed by Pope Leo, but also on account of the manner in which he was seized by his fatal illness; and it is hardly possible to describe the sensation and emotion which prevailed at the vatican when his death was announced.

From the moment he was stricken and fell to the floor Mgr. Volponi lost entirely the power of speech and the use of the entire right side of his body and he was apparently unconscious when he died. It has been ascertained that the cause of death was cerebral congestion.

Great care was taken to keep the news of Mgr. Volponi's illness and death from the pope, at first but it was recognized that it would be impossible to keep the news of the death of Mgr. Volponi from him long, as the office of secretary of the consistorial congregation, to which Pope Leo appointed the deceased on July 5, the last appointment made by his holiness, must be filled without delay in view of the possibility of a papal interregnum. At the moment a pope dies the secretary of state ceases to exercise his functions which pass to the hands of the secretary of the consistorial congregation, whose career is from that time assured, as according to custom, he is the first cardinal to be appointed by the new pope.

Pope Leo broke this rule when he took the chair of St. Peter. On that occasion, in 1878, Leo calmly and slowly folded up his red zuccetto and put it in his pocket, as a mute protest against politics. The officiating prelate was Monsignor Lasagni, who, in fact, waited about three years before entering the sacred college. Monsignor Volponi, who was lately appointed secretary of the consistorial congregation and is now dead, gained his preferment, perhaps, by his polished Latin, which was at the disposal of the pontiff for so many years.

The sarcastic humor of the Romans reveals itself, even at this solemn and sad moment. The remark has been heard that Pope Leo, not satisfied with having killed all the cardinals by his predecessor, except Cardinal Oreglia, and over 100 of those created by himself, now begins to kill those to be created by his successor.

ST. GENARO'S MITRE.

Rome, July 11.—In view of the serious condition of the pontiff the Neapolitans have had recourse to their most sacred and seldom-used method of rendering him assistance. St. Genaro is their greatest saint and his mitre is preserved at Naples. It is said to work miracles. The aristocracy and clergy of Naples begged the archbishop to send the mitre to Rome and he allowed it to leave the city for the first time in many years. The precious relic was entrusted to Monsignor Prince Caracciolo, who arrived with it safely in Rome today. At the vatican the mitre was received by Cardinal Rampolla and Monsignor Bisleti, who, with great ceremony, thanked the Neapolitans for their piety and self-sacrifice in allowing the mitre to come here.

After the cardinal had invited Mgr. Caracciolo to remain for some days in this city the sacred relic was deposited in the sick room.

Floods in Silesia.

Berlin, July 14.—The highest floods known for many years are reported from Silesia. Nearly the whole town of Troppau was under water for many hours. The crops of the entire district have been destroyed and traffic at several points on the Schaelkrenn-Troppau railway interrupted owing to the destruction of bridges and embankments. In the Sudeten valley all the villages were flooded so rapidly that 30 of the inhabitants were unable to escape in time and perished. Fifty houses were destroyed. Even the town of Breslau is reported to be in danger and the firemen have been called out to repair the dykes protecting the city from the overflowing river Oder. The surrounding country has become one large lake.

Trouble in Hayti.

Fort-au-Prince, Hayti, July 14.—The conflict between President Nord and the chambers continues. A state of siege has been proclaimed and the National Guard has been summoned to arms. The conflict between the Haytian president and the chambers is apparently the outcome of the discovery come months ago of alleged extensive frauds in the issue of Haytian government securities. The amount involved is about $2,000,000, and it was alleged that securities were fraudulently issued with the complicity of the National bank of Hayti.

Russia's Answer.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—According to the newspaper Novikrai, published at Port Arthur, Russia has informed China that she is compelled to exclude foreigners from Manchuria and postpone the opening of Manchurian ports owing to the presence of Englishmen and Americans, who, in disguise, are engaged in espionage. Russia, according to the paper, promises to open the ports six years hence, when the country has been tranquilized and settled.

The Monetary Commission.

The Hague, July 14.—The international exchange commissioners have left this city for Berlin, after submitting their views to the government representatives. The latter will reply in writing.

To Warn Bulgaria.

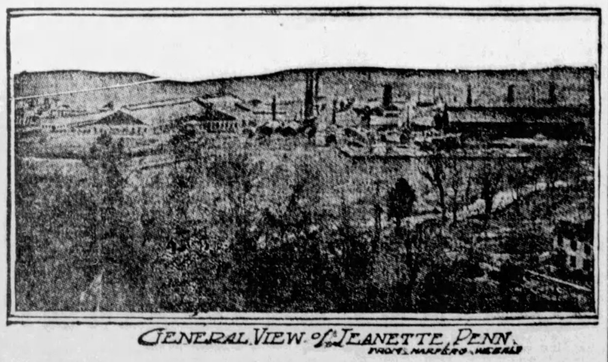
Vienna, July 8.—In well informed political circles it is expected that Russia will shortly warn Bulgaria in an unmistakable and public manner against declaring war on Turkey.

LOSS OF THE EDITH.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 13.—A private cablegram from Sydney, N. S. W., brings news of the safety of Capt. Oertel, of the German bark Edith, that sailed fro mthis port, lumber laden, for Port Pirie.

The Edith struck the Nereus shoal, a reef northwest of Coledonia, during a terrific gale, and broke up March 19. The crew escaped in the boats, but Capt. Oertel and eleven men had been given up for lost until the receipt of the news today to the effect that the party, after heroic efforts, had succeeded in reaching Norfolk island.

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS AT FLOOD-SWEPT JEANNETTE



GENERAL VIEW OF JEANETTE, PENN.
PHOTO. HARPER'S WEEKLY

Jeannette, Pa., July 8.—The search for bodies of victims of the Oakford Park flood is progressing but slowly, and scarcely anything has been done to clear up the wreckage that is scattered for miles around. This is due to the scarcity of labor and the absence of a duly constituted head for the work. Manager Best, of the Western Land and Improvement company, has assumed charge and has posted notices asking for several hundred men to assist in clearing the debris. About twenty-five men were put to work this morning on a systematic search. The recovered bodies number 20, with 20 still missing.

In looking over the valley which was wrecked by the flood it is observable that great damage was done at a score of places. Aside from Oakford Park and the business center of Jeannette the greatest wreck of property was in the low part of Penn Station, one mile west of here. At least fifty families were rendered homeless. They were the laboring people and their household goods were all destroyed or washed away. No less than ten houses were swept off their foundations.

All the flood-stricken people are moving away or have found shelter in the homes of their hill-top neighbors Mud and filth were washed into the houses which will more than likely engender disease without prompt disinfection.

Roland Merrill, treasurer of the relief committee, has issued an appeal for help in which he says:

"Five miles of a populous valley containing 12,000 inhabitants have been devestated by the flood of Sunday. Jeannette, its suburbs, Penn Station and manor have suffered particularly. Scores of families are homeless, many having lost everything and distress is widespread. Hundreds are in need of the necessities of life. Jeannette's industries are at a standstill and will be for months. Outside assistance must be had and promptly. Three towns will share in the aid rendered. Hundreds of their people cannot help themselves. We ask your co operation."

WARM WELCOME FROM KING AND LORD MAYOR TO AMERICANS

INNER HARBOR AT PORTSMOUTH WITH THE BANGOR

London, July 10.—Informally welcoming the American naval officers to England last night, King Edward took occasion to make an emphatic declaration in favor of closer relations between the United States and Great Britain. His majesty did not speak of an alliance or even of an understanding, but the impression was clear from his remarks that he desired that the two nations live together in the interests of the peace of the world. Some of the king's ministers also took advantage of the occasion to impress on the American officers their cordial approval of the Monroe doctrine and their desire that it be supported by American influence in a way which would place it above all criticism. The royal welcome was extended to the American officers at Buckingham palace, where, at 8.30 p. m., commenced the dinner given in their honor by king Edward.

Lord Mayor Samuel gave a luncheon at the Mansion House here today in honor of Rear Admiral Cotton and the other officers of the United States European squadron, now at anchor in Portsmouth harbor.

The United States fleet is lying in the inner harbor of Portsmouth, close to the dockyard, so that the officers and men can see everything going on in Great Britain's most important naval arsenal. The assigning of such a berth to a visiting squadron flying the flag of another nation is a high honor, no such privilege ever having been granted before. Nelson's old flagship, the Victory, is within a short distance, of where the Kearsarge now rides at anchor.

Are You a Man?

BECK'S WONDER-WORKERS FOR MEN. PRICE ONE DOLLAR

Are You the Strong and Kingly Man Who Can Hold Royal Court with the Best on Earth, or are You Lost to Men's Delights Because of Lack of Vim and Vigor?

MY DEAR BROTHER:—More than 300,000 weak men who have used "Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men" for a short time, one tablet at a dose, three times a day, are now men in fact as well as in name;—men who mingle with the world in gleeful enjoyment of all the solid, satisfying pleasures known only to true men;—men able to do the proper thing at the proper time;—men able to work or play;—men whose lives have now become a life-long holiday fraught with all the blessings that Perfect Health alone can bring. This statement is Gospel Truth, and it is also true that if you are weak (no matter what the cause or whether you be old or young) their use will cure you quicker and at less expense than any other remedy in the world. They cured me at the age of forty-four years when I lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by rascals who disgrace the medicine business.

Are You the Healthy Man You Ought to be, or Has Hard Work or the Reckless Acts of By-Gone Days Brought Loss of Strength and Thrown Your Nervous System out of Tune?

The myriad and marvelous cures that "Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men" have made of Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Exhausting Drains, Weak Back, Kidney Ills and Men's Weakness of all kinds, at all ages and from all causes, lead me to say sincerely on my honor as a man that I do not believe there is a case of that kind in the world to-day that this unparalleled remedy will fail to quickly cure if used as directed above. During the past five years (my advertisement has been in this paper at intervals all of that time) the sale of my "Wonder-Workers" has developed into the Largest Mail Order Medicine Business in the World—a sale that aggregates at least ten times as much as that of any other similar remedy on earth, and to-day "Wonder-Workers" go by mail or express to every country in the world. No medicine that is not what it is claimed to be can ever attain a record such as that.

You Can be a Man of Vim—a Strong, Peerless, Fearless, Nervy, Manly Man—and Hold High Carnival with Perfect Health if You Use Wonder-Workers.

The secret of the wonderful success of my "Wonder-Workers" lies in the fact that they do not contain any of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the "Free Trial," "C. O. D." "Belt," or "Prescription" fakirs and frauds so dangerous to human life. "Wonder-Workers" are pure and it is Perfectly Safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances. They never fail. If you order "Wonder-Workers" mention this paper, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President), or to any of your friends in Springfield. Sincerely your friend,

GEO. S. BECK,

44 and 46 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

CASSINI ON LEAVE.

Washington, July 11.—Count de Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington, is now on his way to Paris, on his annual leave of absence. He is accompanied by his daughter, the Countess Cassini. There is no doubt that he will

COUNT DE CASAINI. PHOTO BY CLINEDINST WASHINGTON

present to his government a strong exposition of the displeasure felt by the Washington administration over Russia's duplicity in the occupation and control of Manchuria.

Hawaiian Deficit.

Honolulu, July 14.—The extra session of the legislature has appropriated $8,000,000, being $2,000,000 over the estimated government receipts.

STORY OF THE HERO OF THE HEPPNER FLOOD

LESLIE MATLOCK.

Heppner, Ore., July 11.—By a wild ride of twenty-three miles, Leslie Matlock, a young stockman, of this county, saved the lives of five hundred people, who were in the path of the flood that nearly wiped out this town. The horses fell beneath him, and when he at last reached Ione, his goal, he was but a short distance ahead of the huge wave of water that had wrecked the homes and cost the lives of his relatives. He then posted to Arlington, arriving there at 1 a. m., after riding sixty-seven miles in seven hours. Matlock is still working over the ruins of his relatives' homes and his grim face expressed in this ghastly toil the same determination that made him the hero of that terrible Sunday night. He is the son of Del Matlock, who before his death was sheriff of Morrow county. The sheriff was one of several brothers. One of these lost his family and the second lost his own life, while the nephew was lashing his weary horse along the dark road to Ione. The young man has two sisters in Portland, one Mrs. A. A. Roberts, wife of a United States deputy marshall, and the other Miss Bertha Matlock, who is at present with her sister.

MAY NOT SEND PETITION

But Just Tell the Czar Uncle Sam Has It.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 14.—An important conference was held at Sagamore Hill today between the President and representative Jewish citizens of the Society of the B'Nai B'rith regarding the petition to the Russian government on the Kisheneff outrages. Besides the President the parties to the conference were Simon S. Wolfe, of Washington; Oscar S. Straus and Leo N. Levi, of New York.

The administration has been embarrassed by the delay of the representatives of the B'Nai B'rith society in presenting the petition. A draft of the document was handed to President Roosevelt several weeks ago by Mr. Wolfe, but it was decided after some consideration to modify the text of the petition before presenting it formally to this government for transmittal to Russia. Time was desired, too, to obtain to the petition the signatures of representative citizens of the United States of all the religious faith. As a result the document was not placed in the hands of the President until today.

The result of the conference at Sagamore Hill has not been disclosed yet, but a strong intimation is given that the petition may not be forwarded to the Russian government.

The desire of both the President and Secretary Hay is that the Kisheneff incident should be closed as soon as possible, as further delay in its consideration might prove embarrassing to this government in other diplomatic negotiations with Russia.

Inasmuch as the Russian government has indicated by the adoption of severe measures a genuine disposition to punish adequately the perpetrators of the Kisheneff murders and in addition those who instigated them, it is a problem for the President and Secretary Hay to solve whether representations concerning the incident now are either desirable or necessary.

It is suggested that the whole matter may be resolved into a brief statement through diplomatic channels to the Russian foreign office that such a petition is in the hands of the United States, thus leaving it to Russia to say whether it would or would not receive the document if it were presented. It would close the incident without subjecting United States relations with Russia to a strain and it is regarded would be quite as effective as the actual presentation of the petition.

Members of the Jewish committee, together with Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, and his friend from England, Maurice Sheldon Amos, were the guests of the President at luncheon.

Secretary Root left today for Washington. He said that he could not sail for England before the 23d of August, because it was desirable that he should see the general staff in full operation before he left the country.

MORMONS IN OHIO.

Columbus Grove, O., July 14.—Elders A. J. Agard, of Fountain Green, Utah, and James H. Judd, of Upton, Utah, are here endeavoring to secure a church or public place in which to hold meetings, with a view of obtaining converts to their faith. All churches and public places have been barred against them, and house to house meetings are being held. There is just a sprinkling of the Mormons in this vicinity. Accompanying the ministers who came here to work were two elders who went on to Toledo to endeavor to obtain converts.

THE CHINESE EXHIBIT.

St. Louis, July 9.—Wong Kai Kah, imperial Chinese vice commissioner to the World's Fair, visited the exposition today and discussed plans for China's exhibit. China had planned to make her exhibit in one building, massing the exhibit on 34,000 square feet of space. It was explained to the imperial vice commissioner that the policy of the exposition is to separate the national exhibits into the classification that has been adopted, placing agricultural exhibits in the palace of agriculture, art exhibits in the palace of art, etc. While no definite agreement was reached, it is supposed the Chinese exhibit will be divided.

John Barret, who recently resigned as World's Fair European commissioner to accept the commission as minister to Argentina, has arrived from Washington, and will arrange final details of his severance from the exposition.

Dole's Successor.

Honolulu, July 13.—Although the term of Sanford B. Dole as governor of the territory of Hawaii does not expire until next June, campaigning has already commenced in relation to his successor. Reports have been circulated that Mr. Dole will not be named to succeed himself, and a large crop of candidates is expected early next year. Mr. Dole's friends, however, assert that his administration meets with the approval of President Roosevelt, and they confidently look for his reappointment.

RHEUMATISM

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your relief. Yours truly,

W. C. BAKER,
939 Julia Street, New Orleans.

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

FALL OF BASTILE.

Enthusiastic Observance of the French Holiday.

Paris, July 14.—The French national holiday, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, was enthusiastically celebrated today in brilliant weather. The main feature was the review of the garrison of Paris. The troops assembled at Longchamp at an early hour, before the heat became oppressive.

Many spectators witnessed the arrival of the soldiers, cheering the favorite corps as they reached the grounds. General Andre, the minister of war, accompanied by a brilliant staff and the foreign military attaches soon followed. At 9 o'clock an artillery salute announced the arrival of President Loubet, who was accompanied by Premier Combes and other cabinet ministers and the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, whom General Andre and the military governor of Paris and their staffs escorted to the reviewing stand.

Madame Loubet soon followed and the review commenced, ending with the usual distribution of decorations.

The charge was executed by six regiments of cavalry, which were drawn up in fine style about fifty yards in front of the presidential stand, and aroused the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the spectators.

Immediately afterwards M. Loubet and the ministers with their escorts left Longchamp, warmly applauded along the route as they had been while proceeding to the review ground.

A novel incident of the review was the appearance of Santos-Dumont in an airship over Longchamp. He saluted the president with three strident blasts from the whistle of his motor and with a salvo of revolver shots. Then amid the applause of the spectators the aeronaut sailed off rapidly to his headquarters at Puteau.

ON A MOTOR CYCLE.

New York, July 11.—George A. Wyman, a motor cyclist, has reached this city on his machine from San Francisco, and has the distinction of being the first man to cross the American continent on a power propelled road vehicle. Wyman

GEORGE WYMAN

rode, pedalled and pushed his machine from San Francisco to New York in fifty days, including stops.

His route was through Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and this state.

Wyman left San Francisco on May 17. It was not until June 11 that he got to Omaha, Nebraska, having ridden on railroad ties and crawled through snow sheds for much of the way through Nevada, Utah, Wyoming and Nebraska.

Chicago was reached June 18. Here he was laid up awaiting the arrival of a new motor crank from San Francisco, to replace one broken near the Windy City.

At Buffalo, which was reached on June 30, however, the motor cycle again became disabled. The motor went wrong through hard usage and crystallization, and there was a general breaking up of the bicycle.

After repairs and replacements, Wyman pushed into Albany, and then on down the Hudson.

After pedalling all one night, he arrived in New York tired, but triumphant.

CUBA'S RURAL GUARD.

Havana, July 9.—Some concern is being manifested over the situation of the rural guard. The period of the two-year enlistments which began during the intervention is expiring and many of the guards are not disposed to re-enlist on account of the small pay and peculiar conditions of the service. Cavalrymen receive $42 monthly and furnish their own horses and fodder, their clothes and subsistence. The force of 1,600 men has recently dwindled to 1,000 the best class of soldier material not applying for enlistment. A fortnight ago President Palma sent a recommendation to the house of representatives to increase the force to 3,000 and to make various changes affecting the pay and expenses of the men. No action has been taken thereon and congress is apparently on the eve of adjournment.

The colonists, chiefly from Canada and Michigan, residing in the district near Holguin, where an American named Joseph E. Bradley was murdered by robbers, June 30, have asked for more protection and other communities have made similar appeals.

Coincident with the depletion of the rural guard the government is taking preventive measures against possible disturbances which are threatened by a few of the more radical of the claimants to pay as revolutionary soldiers. Gen. Rodegigues has increased his small force of guards at Havana. Senor Yero, the secretary of the interior, has summoned the governors of all the provinces to conference at Havana to concert means of maintaining public order in case of disturbance. The four guards at the Presidential palace have been increased to eight. There are no signs of trouble, however, aside from a few speeches and letters of exaggerated tone.

AN IRISH ROW.

Dublin, July 13.—Wild scenes today marked the second debate by the municipal corporation on the question of presenting an address of welcome to King Edward on his arrival in Dublin. The public gallery was filled with people long before the meeting began and the huge crowd which was shut out subsequently broke down the doors in its efforts to get in. Lord Mayor Harrington made a violent speech against the address and compared the Nationalists, who favor it, to men who had "sold the Irish parliament."

Maude Gonne, (Mrs. McBride) was among the demonstrators, who continued the uproar until the lord mayor finally called in the police, who cleared the hall.

After a stormy sitting of four hours the motion in favor of the address was defeated by 40 to 37 votes.

MONTHLY REPORT

Of Government Experts on the Growing Crops.

Washington, July 11.—Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture show the acreage of corn planted to be about 89,800,000 acres, a decrease of about 4,200,000 acres, or 4.5 per cent from the area planted last year, as revised in December.

The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 79.4, as compared with 87.5 on July 1, 1902, 81.3 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a 10-year average of 89.8.

The following table shows for each of the 20 principal corn states the acreage compared with that of last year, on a percentage basis, and the condition on July 1 in each of the last three years with the 10-year July average:

STATES—	Acreage compared with last year.	Condition July 1, 1903.	Condition July 1, 1902.	Condition July 1, 1901.	Ten-year average.
Illinois	97.0	78.0	91.0	87.0	90.0
Iowa	88.0	74.0	90.0	87.0	93.0
Nebraska	96.0	75.0	90.0	88.0	92.0
Kansas	90.0	73.0	99.0	74.0	93.0
Missouri	88.0	74.0	102.0	70.0	91.0
Texas	106.0	88.0	41.0	64.0	81.0
Indiana	95.0	76.0	90.0	84.0	93.0
Georgia	101.0	85.0	88.0	82.0	86.0
Tennessee	96.0	86.0	95.0	88.0	89.0
Kentucky	93.0	82.0	94.0	88.0	90.0
Ohio	93.0	75.0	87.0	78.0	85.0
Alabama	102.0	92.0	77.0	87.0	87.0
North Carolina	97.0	82.0	98.0	78.0	92.0
Arkansas	97.0	77.0	97.0	71.0	89.0
Mississippi	101.0	94.0	69.0	88.0	85.0
Virginia	97.0	84.0	93.0	92.0	91.0
South Carolina	99.0	79.0	93.0	67.0	87.0
South Dakota	97.0	87.0	75.0	89.0	89.0
Oklahoma	95.0	85.0	99.0	82.0	92.0
Pennsylvania	98.0	84.0	82.0	87.0	86.0
United States	95.5	79.4	87.5	81.3	89.8

The average condition of winter wheat on July 1 was 78.8, as compared with 82.2 last month; 77 on July 1, 1902; 88.3 on July 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 78.2.

The following table shows for each of the 12 principal winter wheat states the condition on July 1, in each of the last three years, and that on June 1, 1903, with the ten-year July averages:

States—	This month.	Last month.	July 1, '02.	July 1, '01.	Ten-year Av.
Kansas	86.0	83.0	56.0	91.0	70.0
Missouri	60.0	70.0	99.0	93.0	78.0
California	73.0	76.0	84.0	96.0	78.0
Indiana	69.0	84.0	82.0	90.0	70.0
Nebraska	90.0	94.0	98.0	94.0	74.0
Ohio	77.0	79.0	78.0	88.0	74.0
Illinois	67.0	75.0	89.0	88.0	68.0
Pennsylvania	90.0	89.0	78.0	93.0	86.0
Oklahoma	90.0	93.0	80.0	89.0	83.0
Texas	90.0	87.0	52.0	52.0	78.0
Tennessee	68.0	76.0	90.0	90.0	84.0
Michigan	87.0	86.0	93.0	59.0	72.0
United States	78.8	82.2	77.0	88.3	78.2

The average condition of spring wheat on July 1, was 82.5, as compared with 95.9 last month, 92.4 on July 1, 1902; 95.6 on July 1, 1901, and 10-year average of 85.9.

The following table shows for each of the five principal spring wheat states the condition on July 1, in each of the last three years, and that on June 1, 1902, with the 10-year July averages:

States—	This month.	Last month.	July 1, '02.	July 1, '01.	Ten-year Av.
Minnesota	84.0	95.0	90.0	96.0	87.0
North Dakota	73.0	99.0	96.0	100.0	85.0
South Dakota	86.0	100.0	94.0	100.0	84.0
Iowa	87.0	91.0	92.0	93.0	89.0
Washington	80.0	89.0	93.0	93.0	94.0
United States	82.5	95.9	92.4	95.6	85.9

The average condition on July 1 of spring and winter wheat combined was 80, as compared with 82.9 on July 1, 1902, and 91.1 on July 1, 1901.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 42,500,000 bushels, equivalent to about 6.3 per cent of the crop of last year.

The average condition of the oat crop on July 1 was 84.3, as compared with 85.5 six months ago, and a 10-year average of 87.8.

The following table shows for each of the principal oat states the condition on July 1 in each of the last three years, and that on June 1, 1903, and the 10-year July average:

States—	This month.	Last month.	July 1, '02.	July 1, '01.	Ten-year Av.
Illinois	76.0	79.0	90.0	78.0	88.0
Iowa	77.0	77.0	97.0	82.0	93.0
Wisconsin	90.0	98.0	100.0	91.0	92.0
Minnesota	87.0	95.0	95.0	96.0	95.0
Nebraska	90.0	90.0	95.0	84.0	86.0
Indiana	73.0	79.0	96.0	83.0	93.0
New York	89.0	98.0	92.0	90.0	93.0
Pennsylvania	91.0	77.0	90.0	80.0	88.0
Ohio	84.0	74.0	88.0	93.0	90.0
Michigan	87.0	85.0	99.0	90.0	90.0
United States	84.3	85.5	92.1	83.7	87.8

The average condition of barley is 86.8, against 91.5 one month ago, 93.7 on July 1, 1902; 91.3 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a 10-year average of 87.3.

The condition of winter rye is 90.2, as compared with 91.2 on July 1, 1902; 93.6 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a 10-year average of 89.0.

The average condition of spring rye is 88.3, as compared with 89.3 on July 1, 1902; 93.3 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a 10-year average of 87.5.

The acreage of flax is about 500,000 acres, or 13.5 per cent less than that of last year, and the condition is 86.2. The acreage of tobacco is about 7,000 acres, or 0.7 per cent greater than that of last year, and the condition is 85.1.

The acreage of potatoes, excluding sweet potatoes, is about 49,000 acres, or 1.6 per cent less than that of last year. The average condition of potatoes on July 1 was 88.1, as compared with 92.9 on July 1, 1902; 87.4 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a 10-year average of 92.6.

The report also includes fruits and various minor crops, which will be published in detail in the Crop Reporter.

FELL 2,000 FEET.

Canon City, Col., July 10.—Three engines and twenty cars of a freight train jumped the Denver & Rio Grand track in the Royal Gorge, and plunged into the Arkansas river, a sheer fall of 2,000 feet. The engines have not yet been found. Ten freight cars are also missing. The river is very deep and high and the current runs at a terrific speed. The three enigneers, a fireman and a brakeman, have disappeared in the wreck.

The accident took place near the Hanging Bridge, in the Royal Gorge, about six miles east of Canon City. It is the most picturesque railway spot in the west. The gorge is only fifty feet wide, but the rocks rise perpendicularly from the Arkansas river to a height of more than a third of a mile. The freight train was bound east. Two of the engines were "dead" going down along with the cars. Without warning the locomotive that was furnishing the power, jumped the track, bumped along on the ties for a few feet, and then plunged into the abyss, dragging the other engines and ten of the cars after it. Two of the firemen jumped. The engineers refused to leave their posts and fell to certain death in the torrent two thousand feet below. A brakeman was thrown into the gorge when the cars ran off the track. The breaking of the coupling saved the 10 rear cars from falling into the river.

Alive in Coffin.

Boston, July 11.—A terrible case of a person being placed in a coffin alive occurred at Altona, Thursday. When a coffin containing the supposed remains of a 14-year-old girl, was delivered at the cemetery, the attendants heard cries coming from the coffin. The lid was removed, and the girl was found still alive. She died two hours later.

CANTRELL'S DISCLOSURES

Committee Finds Graves in Condition Described by Him.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 14.—Acting on statements made in affidavits by Rufus Cantrell, chief of the recently convicted band of Indiana grave robbers, and who is now serving a sentence at the Jeffersonville reformatory, officers accompanied by Cantrell, who was brought here yesterday afternoon, visited the Union Chapel cemetery near Nora, 11 miles from Indianapolis, and two graves were opened. It was, according to statements of Cantrell, that there would be found the body of Miss Carrie Selvage, an Indianapolis school teacher who disappeared from the Union State Hospital March 11, 1900, and was never found. According to the story of Cantrell, two men found the woman wandering on a country road as they were returning from a grave robbing expedition on the morning of her disappearance. They invited her into their buggy, found she was demented and took her to a cabin in Hamilton county where she was kept for weeks. She was moved later to a hut in Indianapolis, and when the search for her became so close they chloroformed her and buried her body in the Union Chapel cemetery. Cantrell, when he arrived at the cemetery last night, was uncertain as to which grave she was buried in. He said she had been placed in a grave that had been robbed several months before. Miss Selvage's brother was in the party. Two graves were opened and one was found to have been disturbed, as Cantrell said it would be found with the rough box broken open and the coffin-lid turned upside down. The body in it was not recognized by Mr. Selvage.

Cantrell, in his confessions, claims to know the secret of the disappearance of Kenneth Lawrence, the young man who inherited $400,000 in Illinois and Indiana property and disappeared from Bellefontaine, O., being last heard from in New York. The sheriff of Logan county and the mayor of Bellefontaine are here consulting with the officers. The disclosures of Cantrell are being investigated.

MONUMENT TO THE MAYFLOWER

Provincetown, Mass., July 14.—The Cape Cod Pilgrim association has been formed here to place a suitable monument on High Pole Hill, the highest point in the town, to commemorate the arrival of the Mayflower in the harbor on November 11, 1620. The monument will be a column of stone, at least two hundred feet high and visible thirty miles at sea in clear weather by all coasting vessels and ships plying between Boston and Europe.

INDIAN LEASES INVALID

Thousands of Acres Wrongly Held by Cattlemen.

Muskogee, I. T., July 14.—A decision has been handed down by Judge C. W. Raymond, United States judge for the western district of Indian Territory, which will invalidate leases on two million acres of Creek Indian lands.

Judge Raymond holds that the parent of an Indian has no right to lease the land of his minor children unless he has, by due course of legal procedure, been made the legal guardian. Cases where the parent has been made the legal guardian of his children are rare in the extreme, hence thousands of acres allotted to minors that have been leased by their parents have been let irregularly and the leases will not stand.

In the Creek nation there are 3,072,813 acres of land. Of this 2,500,000 acres have been leased to outsiders. It is roughly estimated that only about 500,000 acres have been leased legally and that the remainder is now held by persons who can be removed by minors going before the Indian agent and demanding possession of their allotment.

FIGHT AMONG TROOPS.

Wilcox, Ariz., July 14.—A fight has occurred between the men of I and M troops on one side and E troop on the other, all of the Fourteenth United States cavalry at Bonita, three miles from Fort Grant. Corporal Seidensticker, of troop M, was fatally wounded in the groin and Trumpeter Davis, also of troop M, was shot through both thighs. The men who did the shooting are unknown at present. One hundred shots were fired and a house wrecked. About fifty men were implicated.

Gen. Clay Insane.

Lexington, Ky., July 9.—General Cassius M. Clay has been pronounced by a jury at Richmond to be of unsound mind. He will be sent to an asylum, this action being taken to protect his property. The aged gentleman was not in court. Physicians testified as to his mental condition.

WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Weather Bureau's Summary of the Crop Conditions.

Washington, July 14.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The temperature during the week ending July 13 was very favorable in all districts east of the Rocky mountains and on the Pacific coast, but in the northern Rocky mountain and middle plateau regions it was too cool, with frosts in exposed places on the 7th and 8th. Portions of the lower Ohio and central Mississippi valleys, southern Florida, western Texas, northern Minnesota and the southern Rocky mountain districts are in need of rain, but elsewhere there is ample moisture, northern Iowa, southern Minnesota and portions of the south Atlantic and east gulf states having suffered from excessive rains.

Corn has everywhere made splendid growth and is much improved, though generally backward, and in portions of the upper Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states is weedy. The early planted is now in tassel in the more northerly districts, and a considerable part of the crop has received final cultivation.

The week has been very favorable for harvesting winter wheat, which work is very largely completed, except in the more northerly sections. Threshing has made good progress, and the reports generally indicate light yields. A feature of the reports respecting winter wheat is the entire absence of injury to grain in stack and shock.

In northern Minnesota and North Dakota spring wheat is thin and heading short, and lodging is reported from portions of southern Minnesota and South Dakota, while rust is reported from the last named state and Iowa. In Kansas, Wisconsin and the southern part of South Dakota spring wheat is heading well, and very favorable reports are received from Washington and Oregon.

Considerable rust in oats is reported from Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, and lodging from South Dakota and Southern Minnesota. In North Dakota and northern Minnesota the crop is thin and heading short, but continues promising in Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania. Harvesting is in general progress in the central valleys, good yields being reported from Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, but light yields from the states of the Ohio valley.

Throughout the cotton belt there has been a general improvement in cotton, which has made vigorous and healthy growth. There is, however, very general complaint of grassy fields in the coast districts of the eastern section and in Texas, the crop being in a better state of cultivation in Mississippi and over the northern portion of the central districts. Boll weevil in Texas are less numerous.

The general outlook for tobacco is very promising, the least favorable reports being received from Ohio, where, however, the crop is doing fairly well.

Only a fair crop of apples is indicated in the most of the principal apple states, the most favorable reports being received from Kansas and Iowa.

Haying has been delayed by rains in Iowa, Wisconsin and southern Minnesota, but elsewhere has made excellent progress. A heavy yield of clover and timothy is being secured in the central valleys.

FAMOUS CABLEGRAMS TO BE PRESERVED.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 11.—The opening of the Commercial Pacific cable from here, was an event which will long be remembered by those residing in this vicinity. Even President Roosevelt, who is accustomed to doing and having things done quickly, marvelled at the accomplishment of sending a cable message around the world in about nine minutes. Oyster Bayites are wonderfully proud now that their village has been so advertised. They ask each and every stranger what city or town in the United States has gained so much fame, pointing with pride to the fact that all the messages sent out and hurried around the world were dated Oyster Bay, July 4th. These messages passed through nineteen relays at various parts of the world and handled by operators of many different nationalities.

The original of the messages which the President sent to Governor Taft and to Mr. Mackay, the latter the one which made the record around the globe, are being carefully preserved.

Money and Stocks.

New York, July 14.—Wall St.—Helped by an advance in American stocks in London this morning, opening prices here rose a fraction over last night. There were advances of a large fraction in New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio and Louisville & Nashville. Denver & Rio Grande rose 1%. Otherwise the fractional gains were small. New York Central immediately lost its advance and the market yielded all around after the opening.

Selling was renewed on opening advances, causing decline from the first price from 1 to 1¾, in New York Central, Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, Manhattan and large fraction in other active stocks. Prices all around fell below last night's level. Northwestern and Chicago Terminal preferred declined 1½@1¾. Consolidated Gas 3%. Pump preferred 2¼ and Steel Foundry preferred 5. New Jersey Central, Chicago & Alton, Iowa Central, Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred and Colorado Fuel advanced a point. Toledo, St. Louis & Western 2% and the preferred 2. Buying orders came in for the standard stocks at the low range and the market recovered, but ran off again. New York Central, St. Paul, Reading, Illinois Central, Southern Pacific, Erie first preferred, Sugar and Amalgamated fell 1 to 2½ below last night.

Losses of 1 to 1½ were extended to Norfolk & Western, Louisville & Nashville, Wabash, Reading first preferred, Colorado & Southern first preferred, Denver & Rio Grande preferred and the local tractions. Colorado Fuel reacted 1½. The market then rallied, the recovery reaching a point in New York Central and Illinois Central. The market was feverish and unsettled, but decidedly less active than yesterday. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha dropped 3 and rallied a point. Ponds were irregular at noon.

Rising orders were poured into the market in large volume late in the day, the persistent liquidation in the specialties causing some uneasiness to holders of other stocks. Declines ran between 1 and 2 points in all of the leaders and the price level was the lowest of the day. United States Steel made a new low record on the movement, selling at 27¾. The conspicuous losses were 5% in Consolidated Gas, 3¼ in Lackawanna and Northwestern, 3 in People's Gas and 2¼ in Sugar and Brooklyn Union Gas.

Liquidation went on in an increasing scale in Consolidated Gas, driving it down 5¼ to 183. Heavy selling of People's Gas forced it 2¾ and North American fell 3 with a recovery to above the previous level. Pullman dropped 6 on a few transactions. Railroad stocks were neglected and were not influenced by the weakness of the gas stocks.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco com	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅝
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	118	118	115½	115⅝
Atchison	65¼	65¼	63½	63⅝
Atchison pref	90½	90½	89¼	89¼
Am. Car & F. C	36	36	35	35
Anaconda	81¼	....	....	81¼
Amal. Copper	50⅜	50⅝	49	49⅛
Alton com	25¼	26⅛	25	25
Balt. & Ohio	84	84	82	82¾
Brook. R. Trans	55¼	55¼	53⅜	53½
Canadian Pac	122	122	119¾	119¾
Chicago, G. W	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
Clover Leaf	24	....	....	24
Clover Leaf pref	44	45	44	44
Con. Tob. 4's	59	59	58¼	58⅝
Colorado Fuel	62	62	60	60
Ches. & Ohio	36⅝	36⅝	35	35
Del. & Hudson	168½	168½	168	168¼
Erie com	31⅞	31⅞	30¼	30¼
Erie first pref	66	66¼	64½	64½
Ice com	7	....	....	6¾
Ill. Cen	129¾	129¾	126	126¼
K. C. Sou. com	22¾	....	....	22¾
Louis. & Nash	108⅝	108⅝	106¼	106⅝
Leather com	8¼	....	....	8¼
Leather pref	82¼	82¼	81	81¼
Manhattan	133⅝	133⅝	132	132¼
Mex. Cen	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20½
Mex. Natinal	22	....	....	22
Metropolitan	130½	130½	118½	118½
Missouri Pac	101¼	101¼	98⅝	98⅝
M., K. & T. com	21	21	20¼	20¾
M., K. & T. pfd.	46	46	44	44
North Am. com	31½	....	....	31½
N. Y. Cent	116⅛	116⅞	114⅝	114⅝
N. & W. com	64½	64½	62¾	62¾
Ont. & Western	34¼	34¼	33	33¼
Penn. Ry	123⅛	123⅛	119⅝	119⅝
People's Gas Co	97	97	94¼	94¼
Reading com	49¾	49¾	48¼	48¼
Rock Island	21⅝	21⅝	20¾	20¾
Rock Island pfd	39¾	....	....	39¾
Rep. I. & S. Co	13	....	....	13
Rep. pfd	73	73½	72	72
Southern Ry	23¼	23¼	22¼	22¼
St. Paul	144⅝	144⅝	140¾	141⅜
Southern Pac	47¾	47¾	45⅝	45⅝
Tol. Ry's & L'd	27⅞	27⅞	....	27⅞
Texas Pac	27	27	25½	25½
Tenn. C. & Iron	49¾	49¾	47¾	47¾
Union Pacific	78⅛	78⅝	77¼	77¼
U. S. Steel	29	29⅛	27¾	27¾
U. S. Steel pfd	79⅝	79⅝	78	78⅛
Virginia Chem	50	50	48¾	48¾
Wabash com	23⅜	23⅜	21¾	22¼
Wabash pfd	40¾	40¾	39¼	39¼
Wab. Deb. Rs	67¾	67¾	60½	60⅝
W. & L. E. 1st pfd	53½	....	....	53
Wis. Cent. com	19¾	....	....	19
Wis. Cent. pfd	40	....	....	39¾

Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 14.—(Elrick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, none; feeling firm. Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market steady; medium heavy, $5.50@5.60; pigs, $6.20@6.40; yorkers, $6.05@6.10. Sheep—No arrivals; feeling steady.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., July 14.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts light; market steady; heavy, $5.50@5.60; medium, $5.70@5.80; heavy yorkers, $5.80@5.85; light, $5.60@5.65; pigs, $5.25@5.35. Sheep and lambs steady.

Chicago, July 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.00@